The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY MAY 27, 1909. NO 21.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE

The Farmers National Bank
OF BLOOMSBURG

Capital, $60.000 Surplus $100,000

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. L. Moyer N. U. Funk C. M. Creveling C. A. Kleim
W. L. White C. W. Runyon Dr. J. J. Brown M. Milleisen

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

MEMORIAL DAY.

No Services in Afternoon.

Ent post G. A. R. at their meeting Wednesday evening completed the Memorial Day program which is as follows:

FORENOON.

Comrades, Veterans and Sons of Veterans will meet in G. A. R. hall at 7:45 a. m., sharp, and start for Almedia by special cars at 8 o'clock. The Post and Sons of Veterans will assist the societies, schools and citizens of Almedia and Espy to decorate the graves of fallen heroes after appropriate services.

Blooming plants will be planted on all graves at Almedia and the old and new cemeteries at Bloomsburg.

After the exercises at Almedia the Veterans will return to Bloomsburg and with their friends at 10 a. m., will decorate in Rosemont cemetery.

THE PROGRAM.

Prayer by Rev. G. R. Smith of the Baptist church.

Reading of Lincoln's Address.

G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans memorial service, during which the graves in the circle will be decorated.

Benediction by Rev. G. R. Smith.

EVENING.

Memorial services in the Court House at 7:30 p. m.

Singing by the audience, led by Harry Barton.

Prayer by Rev. E. B. Bailey, of the Evangelical church.

Solo, Miss Cora O. Edwards.

Address, W. C. Johnston, Esq.

Singing, by Pilgrim Male Quartette.

Short address, H. A. M'Killip, Rev. Bailey and others.

Singing by audience, led by Harry Barton.

Benediction by Rev. E. B. Bailey.

All citizens are requested to decorate their places of business and dwellings.

C. S. FORNWALD, Chairman.

NEW COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Power, Light, and Railways Company on Monday, the following officers were elected: E. R. Sponsler, of Harrisburg, president; Myron I. Low, vice president; A. W. Duy, Esq., secretary, and M. Milleisen, treasurer. The directorate includes E. R. Sponsler, M. I. Low, A. W. Duy; W. C. Billman, of Reading; William M. Pyle, of Wilmington, Del.; W. F. Lowry, of Berwick; C. M. Creveling; B. F Myers, of Harrisburg; Hon. R. H. Koch, of Pottsville; Hon. R. S. Ammerman. of Danville, M. F. D. Scanlan, of Philadelphia, and P. R. Bevan, of Wilkes-Barre.

The following appointments were confirmed: General Manager, B. O. Ellis; Auditor, Harry S. Barton; Railway Superintendent, W. I. Terwilliger; Manager New Business Department, Stephen C. Pohe; Supt. Gas Dept., George M. West; Supt. Electrical Dept., D. O. Ford; Master Mechanic, J. J. Barnick.

LIFE PICTURES.

Last Friday evening a novel and very enjoyable entertainment was given in Columbia Theatre, under the auspices of St. Margaret's Guild. It consisted of life pictures, or what used to be called tableaux. They were surrounded by a frame giving the effect of a picture. Mrs. R. Hawley had it in charge, and was ably assisted by Mr. Ralph Phillips.

HARMAN AND ROAN.

The new shoe store of Harman & Roan has its opening today. All visitors will receive a souvenir, and Prof. Elwell's orchestra will render a fine program.

The room is handsomely fitted up, and furnished with Mission furniture, and rugs. An electric sign has been placed at the front. The stock on the shelves is all entirely new, and specially selected. An innovation is a shoe shining chair, and all customers are offered a free shine at any time and as many times as they desire. H. O. Werts has been engaged, and shoe repairing is another feature not found in other stores.

Harman and Roan are enterprising and hustling young men, and will no doubt command a fair share of the public patronage.

GONE TO NEW FIELD.

Rev. Dr. J. D. Thomas and wife took their departure from Bloomsburg on Wednesday to go to their new home in Ohio, where the Doctor has accepted a call to a large new Reformed Church. Their leaving is generally regretted, through he goes to a larger and more desirable field of labor.

At a meeting of the Odd Fellows on Monday night Dr. Thomas was presented with a beautiful gold watch charm with the emblems of the order, and with a handsome umbrella.

His congregation also gave a farewell reception at which he received a number of handsome presents.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas leave here with the best wishes of all, and they will ever be welcome visitors to their old home.

PRIMARY BALLOTS.

The ballots for the primary election to be held on June 5th, are being printed at this office. There is a separate set of ballots, official and specimen, for each party, Democratic, Republican and Prohibition, in each district, making six sets for each district. In printing them it was necessary to take the forms from the presses 330 times to make the changes in the districts and the names of committeemen.

As required by law, a full set of specimens of all the ballots will be ready for inspection in the commissioners' office on Saturday, May 31st, and until the election on June 5th.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

The two factions of the Republican party in this county that have been fighting bitterly for a few years past, have declared a truce, and peace will prevail for the present. The bone of contention has been the control of the organization. The factions have been led by McKillip and Duy on the one side, and by Kurtz and Yetter on the other. Just who is to be the head of the combination is not yet decided.

NEW BRICK YARD.

The Bloomsburg Brick, Building and Construction Company has been formed, and will erect a plant on the land of Judge Krickbaum above Espy, between the canal and the river. W. B Ferguson is at the head of the company, and the capacity of the yard will be 20,000 brick a day, made with modern machinery. From 20 to 25 men will be employed.

—COMPTROLLER'S CALL.—

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business April 28, 1908.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
U. S. Bonds - -	$100,000.00	Capital Stock, -	$100,000.00
Loans and Investments - -	570,965.82	Surplus and Profits	56,492.22
Furniture and Fixtures - -	8,000.00	Circulation - -	99,000.00
Cash and Reserve	107,571.17	Deposits - -	531,044.77
	$786,536.99		$786,536.99

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier. A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

C. B. Ent, Sheriff, to S. B. Karns, for property in Jackson.

Sarah J. Lewis, et. al. to George Rosenstock, for property in Bloomsburg.

Isaiah Houck and wife, to Ira R. Adams, for property in Roaring Creek.

H. M. Yocum and wife, to Adam W. Dunnick, for property in Cleveland township.

Martha Gilbert to E. Harvey Gilbert for a tract of land in Fishing creek township.

American Car and Foundry Co., to S. B. and B. railroad company for a lot of ground in the borough of Berwick.

J. R. Montgomery and wife to S. L. Appleman for a property on Jefferson street, in the Town of Bloomsburg.

C. M. Creveling to Ida Welliver for a tract of land in Mount Pleasant Township.

H. C. Laubach to R. H. Laubach for property in West Berwick.

R. J. Force and wife to William H. Smethers for property in Briar Creek.

Ray Edgar and wife to C. B. Ash for property in Stillwater.

Julia Buck, et. al., to J. S. Edwards et. al., for property in Bloomsburg.

C. B. Ent, sheriff, to Charles F. Altmiller for property in Bloomsburg.

C. B. Ent, sheriff, to State Capitol S. and L. Association for property in Briar Creek.

C. B. Ent, sheriff, to Charles E. Sickler for property in Jackson township.

W. P. Meigs et. al., to Myron I. Low, for property in Centre township.

BECOMES A BAPTIST.

Rev. S. J. Dumville, former pastor of the Jamison City Methodist church, who chose to withdraw from the Methodist ministry rather than agree to refrain from the use of tobacco, will enter the Baptist ministry.

At Wednesday evening's service of the Baptist church at Bloomsburg last week he made application for baptism and he has been baptised into the Baptist faith by Rev. G. R. Smith. Rev. Mr. Dumville preached at the Sunday morning service in the Bloomsburg Baptist church.

It is understood that he will at once enter the Baptist ministry, and his name has already been sent to a congregation.

DR. MYRON SHUMAN.

The funeral of Dr. Myron Shuman, who died of diphtheria at Reading on Tuesday, was held here on Wednesday afternoon, the services being in charge of the Catawissa Masonic Lodge. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shuman of this town, and was a young man of much promise.

Is Writing a Book.

Detective Charles Holland, of Beach Haven, Luzerne county, is now writing a history of crime during the past fifty years in Luzerne, Columbia and other counties. Mr. Holland states that horse stealing and disloyalty to the Union will be some of the chief features aired.

Liberty Fire Co. will have a festival and dance at Kleim's Grove on Saturday evening.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS.

Parts that Relate to Rights of Voters and to Violations of the Law.

Section 8. The primaries shall be conducted by the regular election boards, duly elected under existing laws, who shall receive one-half compensation for their services that they receive at elections. Inspectors of elections shall have the right to appoint clerks to assist them, as at elections who shall receive one-half the compensation that clerks receive for such services at elections. Vacancies on election boards shall be filled in the manner now provided by law. Before entering upon their duties the election officers and clerks shall be sworn, as is now required by law.

The polls shall be open between the hours of two post meridian and eight post meridian: Provided, That all persons licensed to sell liquors, either at wholesale or retail, or as bottlers, shall be compelled to keep their places of business closed, on said days for holding said primary elections, only between the hours of one o'clock post meridian and nine o'clock post meridian.

Primaries shall be conducted in conformity with the laws governing the conduct of general elections, in so far as the same are not modified by the provisions of this act or are not inconsistent with its terms: But, provided, That no elector shall be permitted to receive any assistance in marking his ballot, unless he shall first make an affidavit that he cannot read the names on the ballot, or that by physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot.

Section 10. The qualifications of electors entitled to vote at a primary shall be the same as the qualifications of electors entitled to vote at elections, within the election district where the primary is held. Each elector shall prove his qualifications and his identity in the same manner in which electors in the election district in which he offers to vote are, or hereafter may be, required by law to prove their qualifications or identity, on election day.

Each elector shall have the right to receive the ballot of the party for which he asks: Provided, That if he is challenged, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation that, at the next preceding general election at which he voted, he voted for a majority of the candidates of the party for whose ballot he asks.

Upon executing such affidavit the voter shall be entitled to receive the ballot for which he has called, and to cast his vote according to law.

Section 14. Any person who votes or attempts to vote at a primary, knowing that he does not possess the qualifications of a voter at such primary, as indicated by this act, or who shall vote or attempt to vote more than once at a primary, or who shall have unlawfully in his possession an official ballot, outside the polling-place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. No police officer in commission, whether in uniform or in citizens' clothes, shall be within one hundred feet of a polling-place during the conduct of a primary election, unless in the exercise of his privilege of voting, or for the purpose of the serving of

[Continued on page 8]

Townsend's

SUITS, HATS,

SHIRTS, HOSE,

NECKWEAR.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DIG A WELL MILES DEEP

Scientific and Mineral Discoveries of Great Importance Are Predicted

MIGHT YIELD GREAT TREASURES

M. Camille Flammarion Proposes Digging Geothermic Hole Several Miles Down—Would Have Army Do Work.

On December 30 last I brought up again the idea which I had expounded a long time ago of digging a geothermic well to explore the internal constitution of the globe, writes Camille Flammarion, the great astronomer. Now that the effervescence produced by the catastrophe at Messina has calmed a little, requests have come to me from many quarters to exactly describe my plans.

The plan is to dig as deeply as possible straight down from the earth's surface to find an economic and almost inexhaustible source of heat, to verify the rate of caloric increase, to find out if the materials constituting the terrestrial globe are in a state of fusion—in a word, to do rationally and directly what has been done slightly and a little by chance up to the present time in mines.

Suppose that this work were undertaken. As the well must be very deep it must also be very wide, and I imagine that a circle of 200 metres in diameter would be sufficient. Where should the earth taken out be thrown? Into the sea. However, this well must not be dug on the seacoast, on account of the danger from marine infiltration, but on a plain at a distance of several kilometres and approximately at the level of the sea. For this reason Belgium, Holland or the French district of Les Landes might be chosen. As for the debris, it could be taken away by rail to the place destined for dumping it.

Admitting the classic rate of heat increase—one degree Centigrade for every thirty-three metres of depth—we would find, doubtless, a temperature equal to that of boiling water at a depth of three kilometres. That would be a wonderful source of heat which could be utilized on the spot or elsewhere.

But, for different reasons, it would be interesting to descend further. In fact, the geothermic rate of old theories is to-day a moot question. Soundings in different districts have proven that it varies according to the nature of the ground. In one place the heat increases one degree each thirty-three metres, while in another fifty, sixty, or even 120 metres are necessary to produce this increase. In other places, especially in the neighborhood of volcanoes, the thermometer rises one degree in a descent of fifteen, or even ten metres. Thus the temperature of boiling water would be met in some places at a depth of 3,000 metres, in others at 10,000 metres, in still others at 1,000 metres. It would all depend on the kind of land where the experiment was made.

The idea of digging a well to a depth of four, five or six kilometres or deeper appears, without doubt, a little foolish. What about the money for the realization of this foolish project? This prodigious undertaking should not increase by even one cent the budget of the civilized countries which would take part in this work. Soldiers could be employed and a foreign legion of a new order could be established, whose mission it would be to explore the interior of the earth. Soldiers are fed, clothed and housed for exercise with the rifle and cannon. This would change the kind of exercise, that is all. Squads would be organized to dig and others to shovel out the earth. Other squads would be employed in taking away the debris, others in making and placing in position the immense iron armature of hoops to support the sides of the well and others would construct the necessary workshops and labor in the foundries.

Such a work would require years and years, but what matter? Our permanent armies are always there. Gradually also we would see that the millions thrown every year by the nations into the bottomless abyss of the war budget might be utilized in a less barbarous abyss. On the other hand, the earth taken out from this immense hole might be used to make small islands, the exploitation of of which would produce, in the long run, a profit not to be underestimated.

And who knows what riches, what curiosities geological and paleontological might not be revealed by this investigation into subterranean depths? Iron mines, mines of precious metals, seams of gold, platinum and silver; radium, fossils from the most ancient times, without speaking of all the unknown world which lies in those abysses. And, above all, geology would thus follow in the footsteps of her elder sister, astronomy. Is it not a little humiliating to have brought the stars into our range of vision by the power of the telescope, to have measured their distances, to have weighed and analyzed them, and yet to remain in ignorance of what lies at a few kilometres under our feet?

We may think what we please of this geothermic well; but our conclusion will be this:—Let us get to the bottom of the problem; let us work, let us seek.

SILENCED THE ROWDY.

Happy Retort of a Politician Which Won Him a Majority.

Judge Emory Speer, who presides over the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of Georgia, and whose decisions in peonage cases heve recently attracted wide attention throughout the country, is the possessor of a nimble and facile wit. In earlier days, before he had attained the ermine, Judge Speer was a politician and a power on the stump.

Shortly after reconstruction he ran against Allen D. Chandler for Congress. It was his wit, his good humor, and his unfailing courage that carried him through the campaign without a serious difference, and finally brought him to victory.

On one occasion when the young candidate was addressing a very democratic and hostile audience, a brawny countryman was observed fighting his way through the crowd to the speaker's rostrum. It was evident that he had spent the preceding night with John Barleycorn, for his clothes were rumpled, his hair dishevelled, and his face of a fiery red that rivalled the noonday sun in brilliancy. Shaking a belligerent fist under the nose of the orator, he exclaimed:

"Sir, you are a demagogue!"

The crowd howled, but Speer was not disturbed. He waited for the noise to subside and then, with a smile and in a tone of entire good humor rejoined:

"And you, sir, if you would wrap a few wisps of straw about you, would be a demijohn."

The delighted audience roared with appreciative laughter and the discomfited patriot slunk away. It is said that in no voting precinct of the district was Speer's majority larger than that in which this happy retort was made.

She Was Sympathetic.

Dora was stupid, but she had one redeeming quality; she was sympathetic. At any rate, that was what the old boarders told the woman who writes, and it was what she learned for herself on the fifth day of her sojourn in the boarding house. For four consecutive mornings Dora had seen the woman scribbling away at a furious pace. Finally even her dormant faculties were impressed by such literary activity.

"My," she said, admiringly, "but you must have brains."

The woman laid down her pencil. "Dora," she said, wearily, "I haven't an ounce of brains."

Clearly Dora's disillusionment was painful, but her syympathetic nature sustained her.

"No?" she said. "Well, you need not mind me. I ain't very smart myself."

Signs on the Links.

An Irishman was walking along a road, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, when he was suddenly struck between the shoulders by a golf ball. The force of the blow almost knocked him down. When he recovered he observed a golfer running toward him.

"Are you hurt?" said the player. "Why didn't you get out of the way?"

"An' why should I get out of the way?" said Pat. "I didn't know there were any assassins around here."

"But I called 'fore,'" said the player, "and when I say 'fore,' that is a sign for you to get out of the way."

Oh, it is, is it?" said Pat. "Well, thin, whin I say 'foive' it's a sign that you're going to git hit on the nose. 'Foive.'"

Spiritual.

In making a sharp turn, the rear end of a street car struck an express wagon laden with jugs of whisky. Nearly all the jugs were precipitated to the pavement, with the natural disastrous result. The driver of the wagon alighted, and, pointing to the pile of demolished earthenware, said to a bystander, "That's hell, ain't it?"

The spectator, who happened to be a minister, replied, "Well, my friend, I don't know that I would say that, but's at least the abode of departed spirits."

Sweet Enough.

Tom—"And when you proposed she gave you a sweet answer?"

Dick—"She did, indeed.'

Tom—"Ah! she said, 'Yes?'"

Dick—"No; she said, 'Fudge.'"

On To Themselves.

"Pa," asked little Willie, looking up from his book, "what's a 'mis-an-thro-pist?'"

"A misanthropist," replied his pa, "is the sort of fellow who, after catching himself cheating at solitaire, decides that all men are liars and frauds."

New Definition.

A priest was describing heaven to a class of boys. He ended by saying, "You may describe heaven in two words—'eternal bliss.' Now can any boy describe hell to me in two words?"

A voice: "Please, sir, eternal bliater."

Saved Her.

Wife (during the spat)—I dont believe you ever did a charitable act in your life.

Husband—I did one, at least, that I have lived to regret.

Wife—Indeed! What was it pray?

Husband—I saved you from dying an old maid.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the Sheriff's Office at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, 1909,

at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate:

TRACT NO. ONE:—All that piece, parcel and tract of land situate in Scott Township, Columbia County, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

Beginning at stone corner, in the public road, leading from Espy to Light-street; thence south in said road nine degrees east fifty-six perches to a stone corner in said road; thence by land of Sarah Snyder south twenty-nine and one-fourth degrees, east, forty nine and nine-tenths perches to a stone corner; thence south sixty and three-fourths degrees west, six perches to a stone corner; thence south twenty-nine degrees and one-fourth east, thirty-three perches to a stone corner; thence by land of C. W. Kline south seventy-seven and one-half degrees east, seventy-six and six-tenths rods to a stone, formerly pine corner; thence north seventy-six degrees east, eighty-one and five-tenths rods to a stone corner in the public road, leading from Espy to residence of Ellis Ringrose; thence by centre of said road and land of said Ellis Ringrose, north twenty-nine and three-fourths degrees west, one hundred and sixty-four and four-tenths rods to a stone corner; thence north seventy six degrees east, forty three and nine-tenths rods to a stone corner; thence north twelve and one-fourth degrees west, nine and nine-tenths rods to a stone corner in the public road leading from the residence of Joseph Heckman to Wm. J. Hidlay's; thence in centre of said road and land of Wm. J. Hidlay, south seventy-seven and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and sixty and eight-tenths perches to a stone corner in the public road, the place of beginning, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES AND TWENTY-FIVE PERCHES

of land, being a farm in good state of cultivation, upon which is erected a

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

bank barn and out buildings, fruit trees and running water. A ridge of limestone suitable for a quarry is also upon the premises.

TRACT NO. TWO:—All that piece parcel and tract of land situate in the village of Espy, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

Beginning at the corner of Market and Second Streets, on the westerly side of Market Street; thence westwardly along Second Street eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot of Ebenezer Case "No. 54," thence southwardly along line of said lot one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to an alley; thence along said alley eastwardly eighty-two and one-half feet to Market Street aforesaid, thence northwardly along said Street, one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to Second Street, the place of beginning, improved with a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN,

out buildings and fruit trees.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of George B. Markle, Trustee, vs. C. L. Pohe, Administrator of Wm. C. Robinson, deceased, Laura Robinson, and Charles Schug, Terre-Tenant, and to be sold as the property of Wm. C. Robinson, deceased.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

J. Q. Creveling, Attorney.

IN RE APPLICATION OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE FOR AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER AND CHANGE OF NAME.

Notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County on the 12th day of May, A. D., 1909, by the Bloomsburg Literary Institute to make the following amendments to its charter, to-wit:—

Amending the name, style and title of the corporation from "The Bloomsburg Literary Institute" to the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School of the Sixth District"; increasing the number of trustees from nine to eighteen; changing the time of the Annual Stockholders Meeting from the first Saturday to first Monday in May; designating the officers of the corporation as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer; the manenr and mode of election and appointment of trustees; increasing the quorum of the Board of Trustees from five to seven; fixing the capital stock at $39,400.00, divided into 1997 shares, prohibiting dividends upon the capital stock of the corporation and enlarging the purposes and scope of the institution; whereupon the following Interlocutory Decree was entered, to-wit:—

And now May 12th, 1909, the foregoing petition having been presented and read, and it appearing to the Court that due notice of this application and these proceedings were given to the Auditor General, on the 5th day of May 1909, and the court upon consideration thereof being of the opinion that the said amendments and change of name of said corporation will be lawful, beneficial, and not injurious to the community and not in conflict with the requirements of the Constitution or the laws of the Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that said petition or writing be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the court, and notice thereof be inserted in two newspapers printed in said county, for three weeks, setting forth that said application has been made, and that a final decree will be made on the 14th day of June, 1909, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in conformity with the prayer of the petition, unless sufficient reason be shown why the same should not be done.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE,
5-13-4t. per N. U. Funk, Solicitor.

Farm For Sale 7,000 Profit-Paying Farms in 14 States. Strout's New Monthly Bulletin of Real Bargains, profusely illustrated, mailed *free*; we pay your R. R. fare. E. A. STROUT CO., Book C 1. World's Largest Farm Dealers. Land Title Bldg., Phila.
4-15-10t

SOME PLANTS THAT HIDE

How a Favorite Mexican Grass Is Saved from Extermination.

C. G. Pringle, for many years a famous plant collector, especially in Mexico and the arid regions of the United States, speaks of a native grass of Northern Mexico, Muhlenbergia Texana, as such a favorite with all grazing animals that it is usually exterminated, or nearly so, except when growing under the protection of thorny shrubs, usually mesquite bushes. In Arizona during the winter and spring the Indians bring it long distances into the towns to sell. He adds: "How many times I have contended with the horrid mesquite bushes to gather an armful of this grass to carry joyfully to my hungry and jaded horses. In such cases the thorns, spines, not only protect the young growth and leaves of certain plants, but furnish shelter for other tender and nutritious herbage. In arid regions, especially, similar instances of protection by thorn bushes are numerous."

Again, some plants retire beneath the surface of the ground at the close of the growing season, remaining secure beneath the surface for months in the form of bulbs, tubers and root-stocks. At such times they are nearly sure to escape destruction by animals. Examples are Solomon's seal, Dutchmen's breeches, May apple, goldenrod and artichoke. Other plants are protected by water, and of these Professor Beal says: "Not only the flowers of many species of plants as they project above the surface of the water are protected from most unwelcome insects, but the whole plants as well. Mud turtle, certain fishes, water snails, larvae of insects eat aquatic plants, but most other animals are unable to reach them in such places. Water plantain, wild rice, pond lilies, arrowhead, pickered weed, pondweed, lizard's tail, bulrush, borreed, cattail flag, water dock and many more of their associates root at the bottom, with leaves floating on the surface or projecting above. Innumerable low forms, known as algae, are at home in lakes, ponds and streams, or on the surface of the water, while other kinds thrive in salt or in protection below the surface or by extending above it, not only from numerous animals, but they have no competition with others which can grow only on dry or moist soil."

LEECHES OF PALESTINE.

Menace to Health and Even Life—Found at Pools and Springs.

Leeches are common in the springs and wells of Palestine, and especially so in Galilie and Lebanon. In 1907 they were so numerous during the summer and autumn months that nearly all the horses and mules suffered from bleeding at the mouth. In some places they were got rid of by placing fish in the springs.

The drinking water used in the house is generally harmless, owing to the practice of filtering the water through a piece of muslin, which is done by the water carriers in filling the pitchers. On the other hand the thirsty agricultural laborer is more exposed to the danger, especially when he drinks in the evening or during the night.

The leeches generally attach themselves inside the mouth, in the larynx and oesophagus, but Mr. Masterman is convinced they are killed as soon as they reach the stomach. At any rate no special symptoms have been remarked in the case of persons who have swallowed them entirely. When the leeches are very numerous, and Mr. Masterman observes as many as three dozen on the same person, they may be found in the nostrils and are especially frequent in the larynx.

The presence of the leeches is indicated by slight but persistent hemorrhages in the mouth and nose, their intensity varying naturally with the number of the parasites, and in certain cases they may bring about serious anaemia and even death.

PRIMITIVE ANIMALS RETURN.

Creatures of Which Kansans Thought They Were Rid Again Found.

Some time ago Kansas newspapers printed a line or two about the discovery of a white weasel at Oak Mills, adding that white weasels are extremely rare. Lewis and Clark, in 1804, in the journal of their famous expedition, speak of having procured from an Indian on the Missouri "a weasel which was perfectly white except the extremity of the tail, which was black." Perhaps this weasel was the progenitor of the Oak Mills animal. By the way, it seems that Kansas is coming back to its primitive condition again, especially as regards wild animals.

Many wild creatures that were thought to have long since disappeared from our soil are making their appearance again, says the Kansas City Journal. A little more than a year ago a paroquet was killed on the Remsburg farm, east of Potter. Paroquets swarmed in this locality in the early days.

Willing to Take a Chance.

The burly prisoner stood unabashed before the judge. It was his first time in a court and before a jury, says a writer in the Argonaut. "Prisoner at the bar," asked the clerk, "do you wish to challenge any of the jury?"

The prisoner looked them over carefully and with a skilled eye.

"Well," he replied, "I'm not exactly wot you calls in training, but I guess I could stand a round or two with that fat old geezer in the corner."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BIG OFFER
To All Our Subscribers

The Great
AMERICAN FARMER
Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation. Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

Every Issue Contains an Original Poem by SOLON GOOLE

WE MAKE THE EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF
Two for the Price of One: THE COLUMBIAN
The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER
BOTH ONE YEAR FOR $1.00

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:
THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nature has just one pigment on her palette with which she produces all the marvelous tints of beauty, and that one pigment is the blood. The shell-like pink beneath the finger nails, the delicate rose of the cheek, the cherry ripeness of the lips, the irridescent brilliance of the eyes are all produced by the blood. Just as the permanence of a beautiful painting will depend upon the purity of the colors with which it is painted, so the permanence of beauty depends on the purity of the blood. Paint, powder and cosmetics won't avail to preserve beauty. Beauty begins in the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a true beautifyer, because it provides for nature that pure blood with which alone she can paint. The use of this medicine will cleanse the skin, heighten the complexion, brighten the eyes, and give to the face and form that radiance of health which is the greatest charm of beauty.

This is not a "patent medicine" because every bottle bears upon its wrapper a full list of the ingredients. Send for free booklet to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

WHAT IS A COLD in the head? Nothing to worry about if you treat it with Ely's Cream Balm. Neglected, the cold may grow into catarrh, and the air-passages be so inflamed that you have to fight for every breath. It is true that Ely's Cream Balm masters catarrh, promptly. But you know the old saying about the ounce of prevention. Therefore use Cream Balm when the cold in the head shows itself. All druggists, 50c., or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

In an art exhibit the price or many a picture is not as high as it is hung.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Weekly Press News Letter.

On Timely Topics of Plant Pests.

From the Division of Economic Zoology-Department of Agriculture. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa.

USE PURE COPPER SULPHATE.

As the time of the year is here when much sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, will be used in making the Bordeaux mixture for spraying fruit trees, potatoes, etc., State Zoologist Surface calls attention to the necessity of obtaining the purest sulphate of copper in the market, in order to secure the best results.

One of the most difficult and expensive problems in the manufacture of copper sulphate is to eliminate the sulphate of iron. A considerable percentage of iron sulphate may be mixed with copper sulphate without its presence being detected. There are qualities of copper sulphate on the market containing a large percentage of iron sulphate, so as to render the article almost worthless for spraying purposes. A good copper sulphate should present perfectly clean, sharp crystals. Growing trees and plants are poor things to run any risk with, and hence, those persons who are caring for them by spraying should use the best materials, clean bluestone and pure lime. Buy of reliable dealers is the advice on the subject given by the Division of Ecomomic Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Last year sulphate of copper sold at an unusually low price, owing to depression in the copper market and general dullness in business. While conditions have been better this spring, there has been no material advance in the price of the sulphate. It will be observed that this material is spoken of in this article as sulphate of copper, copper sulphate, blue vitriol and bluestone. It is known by each of these names.

MULCHING POTATOES.

In the growing of potatoes on a small scale, in the garden or in the "early patch" for summer use, fairly satisfactory results can be obtained by mulching. The method, however, is practicable only when the mulching material is cheap. Old hay or straw can be used, and should be spread about four inches deep just before the plants appear, and after the ground has been harrowed once or twice after planting. To grow in this manner rather large seed pieces should be planted two or three inches deep, while the hills can be placed either 18x18 or 12x24 inches. This is the advice given by the Division of Zoology at Harrisburg.

SPRAYING PLUM TREES, POTATO VINES, ETC.

Among the letters recently received by Prof. Surface, State Zoologist, at Harrisburg, was one from a Dauphin county farmer, which should be given wide publicity. The correspondent wrote:

"A few years ago my fruit trees were dying from the effects of the San Jose scale. Fortunately, following your advice, I bought a good spray pump and apparatus for using the lime-sulfur wash, and began spraying thoroughly fall and spring, and today I have several hundred fine, healthy trees, practically free from scale. On trees that were covered with scale from the tips of the branches to the trunks not a live scale can be found.

"Kindly answer the following questions: (1) How much Paris green to 8 gallons of water can be used safely to spray plum trees? I used a teaspoonful last year to 8 gallons of water and killed many fruit buds. (2) Tell me how to make a spray for potato blight, how much bluestone and lime to use to 50 gallons of water?"

To this State Zoologist Surface replied as follows:

"I certainly thank you for your very kind letter, making such a definite statement concerning the cleaning up of your trees and the production of perfect fruit and the growing of healthy trees from scale, by the use of lime-sulfur wash, following our directions. This is but an example of what every person in this State could have done had they acted equally intelligently, faithfully and persistently. On the other hand I have many reports of persons who wanted something with easier work, even if more expensive, and, consequently, bought the high-priced oils, and in many cases killed their trees or injured them so badly that they are now turning to me, asking what can be done to overcome the evil effects of their former action.

"I take great pleasure in replying in detail to the inquiries of such persons as yourself, because it is an inspiration to know that you act intelligently upon the advice given, and regard it as worth something, even though it be free of cost. It is, also, a pleasure to me to know that such efforts on my part are not in vain, but are really helpful. Concerning Paris green, the formula is one pound or sixteen ounces to 150 gallons of water for hardy plants. For plain proportions I would recommend one ounce to each 10 gallons. In fact one ounce to 8 gallons will not be too strong for potatoes. However, I should use three or four times as much lime as Paris green, making milk of lime and straining it into the water with Paris green.

"Also, on plums I would recommend you to use Paris green if you can get arsenate of lead. The latter sticks better and is much more to be desired. You can buy this of different firms. I would not spray the plum trees until after the blossoms have fallen and the fruit is nearly as large as the average pea.

"To make a spray for potato blight use three pounds of bluestone and four or five pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water. If you have potato beetles, add one-third of a pound of Paris green, or one pound of arsenate of lead to this. I should have told you that there are various formulae recommended for using arsenate, varying from one to three or four pounds in fifty gallons of water, but it has been proven that if you use a good quality of arsenate of lead, one pound in fifty gallons will do the poisoning, just the same as though you used three times as much, and, of course, there is less danger of injury and it is more economical."

Every Woman Will Be Interested.

There has recently been discovered an aromatic, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, called Mother Gray's **AUSTRALIAN-LEAF.** It is the only certain regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At the Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Adderss, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

5-13-4t.

New Mail Service Proposition.

In the June *Lippincott's* Colonel Willard French tells of a new plan which seems likely to be adopted by the Post Office Department and which should prove of great benefit to the public. It is at present known only as "the return envelope and postal card" plan, but it has already gone through all of the preliminary examinations of the Congressional Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, and commissions appointed by the Postmaster general, and has not only been approved but by legal authority has been pronounced something which the Department has power to inaugurate without legislation. Colonel French says:

"The system is something which applies chiefly to advertisers who use the mails in distributing circulars with enclosed envelopes or postal cards, soliciting correspondence or orders. A careful investigation has resulted in the report that where the enclosures are unstamped very little is ever heard from them.

And where the cards or envelopes are stamped, but one in ten ever returns. This results in making each reply which the advertiser receives cost him twenty cents for postage alone. And, yet, under the discouraging conditions, there are sent out, annually, a hundred million envelopes and as many postal cards.

"The law requires that all postage shall be prepaid, so that any plan which has been devised will require the co-operation of outside agency, to the extent of securing a deposit of a hundred thousand dollars with the Department, as a postage fund. The Department will manufacture envelopes and cards, bearing a peculiar stamp which can easily be recognized, distinguising it from ordinary mail. These the Department will sell to whatever form of syndicate may represent the deposit, at the regular price less the price of the stamp. The contractor will distribute them as they may be ordered by advertisers, after having a return address printed on them, with notice that the stamp is void if the address is changed. Such envelopes and cards endorsed by advertisers may be returned to them without affixing additional stamp, but on arriving at their destination they will be held by the post office till the advertiser pays the regular postage on all such matter as he actually receives. The moment the envelope or card is mailed, the stamp which the Department impresses becomes a legal stamp and satisfies the law, while it is of no value if the address is changed, and no loss to the advertiser if thrown away. When the advertiser pays the amount of regular postage on all such mail as he actually receives, he only keeps the original deposit intact.

"It is not unusual for the Department to rely on outside co-operation. Pneumatic tubes, for example—and in fact almost all transportation — are accomplished through private co-operation, and it is not anticipated that there will be any delay or difficulty in arranging with some form of corporation, as a reasonable profit will be allowed by Government contract to the receiver and dispenser; while it will be greatly to the advantage of the Department to have an active agency constantly at work encouraging trade and creating new business all over the country. As the result of the investigations it was reported to the commission that without any further impetus than the removal of the present handicap to business in this line, the firms already using the mails would increase their use at least five fold, which alone would result of increasing the revenue of the Department over sixteen million dollars annually. With the natural growth and the new business that would follow it is thoroughly conservative to accept the report that when the system is understood and in working order the net revenue to the Post Office Department will come very close to wiping out even the threatened deficit of thirty millions. Considering either the public or the Department, it is worth trying."

When You Think

Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflammation, heals ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing *only*, and he will send you a *free* copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps.

To Protect Liverymen.

An act for the protection of livery stable keepers and fixing a penalty for any violation thereof, was approved by the Governor on April 27th, last. Any person who willfully or negligeutly abuses the confidence of liverymen by driving or taking a horse or team any farther or greater distance than contracted or named at time of hire, without promptly reporting or making known such extended use and compensating the owner therefor shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined one hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days or both at discretion of the court. He shall also be liable to owner in double the amount of the injury done to the horse. Good law.

Growth of the Order Odd Fellows.

The annual session of the Grand lodge, I. O. O. F., is being held in Harrisburg this week and as Grand Master C. W. Meyers is a resident of Harrisburg it is memorable event in the history of the order. The order was organized in Baltimore, Maryland, on April 26, 1819, by Thomas Wildey, a young English mechanic, who was assisted by four others.

Beginning thus with a lodge of five members, it now has 16,388 subordinate lodges, 3,480 Encampments, 8219 Rebekah Lodges, 1,448,865 subordinate lodge members, 208,511 Encampment members, 571, 571 Rebekah members, or a grand total of 1,818,923 members Total relief paid in 1907, $5,112,993.75.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

Constables Not Fire Wardens.

Constables will no longer have, ex-officio, any special interest in fighting forest fires, the Act of 31 March, 1905, making them fire wardens, having been repealed by an act approved by Gov. Stuart 29 April, 1909. The authorities at Harrisburg have given notice that no bills paid for any work of this character done after May 12, 1909, will be passed by the department.

HUMPHREYS'

Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics for the cure of diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Poultry.

A. A. For FEVERS, Milk Fever, Lung Fever.
B. B. For SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. For SORE Throat, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. For WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. For COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. For COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
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H. H. For KIDNEY and Bladder disorders.
I. I. For SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions.
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Price, 60 Cents per bottle.

Vet. Cure Oil, for Stable or Field Use, $1.

At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

A 500 Page Book on the treatment and care of Domestic Animals and Stable Chart to hang up, mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

Crusade on "Soft Drinks"

Commissioner Foust Proposes to Prohibit Sale of Deleterious Concoctions Containing Acids.

Warfare upon the firms and merchants who sell concoctions of chemicals under the name of soft drinks is announced by State Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust. In speaking of the plans for restricting this trade, the commissioner said:

"Under the recently approved law the State has authority to prosecute persons selling adulterated or misbranded non-alcoholic drinks.

"Agents of this department have already collected samples of so-called soft drinks in almost every county in the State. Of about 600 samples taken, nearly 200 have shown violations of the law.

"Some of these concoctions were composed, for instance, as follows: Water as a basis, artificial color, artificial flavor and artificial sweetener in the form of saccharin, thereby producing a drink that has not one particle of natural quality in it, and, aside from its deleterious nature, is an utter fraud on the purchaser.

"These conditions will not be tolerated, and the quicker the manufacturers of these drinks discontinue their nefarious practice the better it will be for all concerned. We have been without a law covering non-alcoholic drinks for about four years, but now that we have a law its provisions must be complied with.

"These preparations must be true to name and must be labeled in a manner to show their real character. Compounds, imitations and blends may be prepared and sold, when properly labeled as such provided they contain nothing that is injurious to health. Purchasers must know just what they are buying."

Origin of Old Glory.

In the reminiscences of Lord Ronald Gower is found a story of the origin of the stars and stripes.

The "star spangled banner" of the American republic had its origin from an old brass on the floor of an ancient church in Northamptonshire. The brass covers the tomb of one Robert Washington and is dated 1622. On it appears the Washington coat of arms, consisting of three stars, with bars or stripes beneath them. On the first day of the new year, 1776, the thirteen united colonies raised a standard at Washington's headquarters.

This introduced the stripes of the present, but retained the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue ground in the corner. In 1777 the crosses were replaced by stars, as the Declaration of Independence rendered the retention of the English element unnecessary and inconvenient. In thus adopting the arms of his ancesters as his own distinctive badge Washington no doubt intended the flag merely aa a private signal for his own personal following, but it was at once adopted as a national emblem. Probably there is not another case in the world's history in which the private arms of an obscure family have attained such world-wide eminence and repute.

Twenty-two Miles of Paving

Through the signing of the Flynn Roadbill by Governor Stuart the building of the paved highway through Lackawanna county is made possible, and Commissioner Durkin, of that county, declares that steps will at once be taken to have the highway made an actuality. When work is started, he said, it will be required that it will be completed within one year. The undertaking will be an immense one, as there will be 22 miles of road to pave at a cost of about $600,000.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, *11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908. 12:05 a.m

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 26
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 56
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 08	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 16
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	f7 38	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†		‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 36
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 46
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	.....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 35
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 56
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8.25	2 16
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 18

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

'60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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CATARRH

HAY FEVER

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN WILKES-BARRE AND PITTSBURGH (VIA HARRISBURG.)

Beginning May 30th, 1909

LEAVE Daily Except Sunday.		ARRIVE	LEAVE Daily Except Sunday		ARRIVE
P. M.		A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
6.30	Wilkes-Barre	8.59	f 8.18	Boyd	f 7.07
6.36	South Wilkes-Barre	8.53	8.22	South Danville	7.02
f 6.38	Plymouth Ferry	f 8.51	f 8.27	Kipps Run	f 6.57
f 6.40	Buttonwood	f 8.49	f 8.34	Wolverton	f 6.51
6.47	Nanticoke	8.42	f 8.37	Klines Grove	f 6.46
6.59	Retreat	8.30	8.55	Sunbury	6.35
7.10	Mocanaqua	8.22	11.35	Harrisburg	3.40
f 7.15	Pond Hill	f 8.16	A. M.		A. M.
7.20	Wapwallopen	8.11	3.20	Altoona	12.30
7.29	Nescopeck	7.57	4.30	Johnstown	11.08
7.41	Creasy	7.42	7.00	Pittsburgh	8.50
7.55	East Bloomsburg	7.28			
8.03	Catawissa	7.21	A M.		P. M.
f 8.12	Roaring Creek	f 7.14			
ARRIVE	"f" stops only on signal or notice to conductor.	Daily Except Saturday LEAVE	ARRIVE	"f" stops only on signal or notice to conductor.	Daily Except Saturday LEAVE

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY MAY 27, 1909

Political Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

BENJAMIN F. FAUST,
of Bloomsburg.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party at the Primary Election on June 5th, 1909, 2 to 8 p. m.

Signs of Party Treachery.

The discussion of the tariff bill is developing some curious results. On the question of a tariff tax on iron ore, for example, the other day some twenty Democrats, under the leadership of Senator Bailey of Texas, voted with the Republicans for a duty of twenty-five cents a ton, the Dingley bill rate being forty cents. From the beginning of tariff discussion in this country, near the close of the eighteenth century, the policy of the Democratic party has been against tax on raw materials. Iron ore is essentially a raw material. It is in greater abundance and easier of access in this country than any other in the world. Voting for a tariff tax on iron is, therefore, not only a violation of the cardinal principles of Democracy but it is outraging the traditions of the party.

The Steel trust and the Standard Oil company owns more than eighty per cent. of all the iron concealed and exposed in the United States. A tariff tax on iron ore is therefore, of advantage, almost exclusively, to those two predatory trusts. Practically all the iron and steel mills east of the Ohio line are obliged to buy all the ores they consume from either the Steel trust or the Standard Oil company. There are vast deposits of iron ore in Cuba and if the product of those mines could be brought into this country free of tariff tax a large reduction in the price of structural steel and implements of farming would not only be possible but certain. At present the Steel trust and the Standard Oil company supply the independent concerns with ore only on condition that they will not cut prices.

Some time ago Senator Bailey was under suspicion of being in the employ of the Standard Oil company. It was shown that he received an enormous fee for performing a nominal professional service for that trust. He protested that his relationship with the Standard didn't influence his senatorial actions, however, and under an agreement that he would resign if the contrary were proven, he was re-elected to the Senate by a perilously small margin. His vote and voice for a tariff tax on iron ore, in the face of the frequently repeated pledge of the Democratic National convention, would indicate therefore, that he is again serving the Standard company, not professionally this time but officially and in the Senate. The circumstances are sufficiently suspicious, at least to justify a careful inquiry. — *Bellefonte Watchman.*

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Quay Statue Board Never Confirmed.

Possibility That No Action Will Be Taken on a Vote That Cannot Supercede Law.

It is barely possible, that good and valid, as well as legal, excuses will arise to prevent the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds at Harrisburg from taking any action on the McNichol resolution "directing" its action at any time.

In the first place, Pennypacker's Quay Statue Commission nominees were never confirmed by this latest session of the Senate, as all such appointive bodies are by the Constitution required to be. That would seem to invalidate any act performed by that Commission, regardless of any resolution of the Legislature bearing upon it from another quarter. Then, the resolution specifies no time for action.

Then again, State Treasurer Sheatz has pleaded in legal proceedings against him that the law specifies certain things he must do, for instance, in a bank-bonding case, and that nothing but a repeal of that law (certainly no concurrent legislative resolution) can release him from its requirements. The present punctilious Board of Buildings and Grounds, of which Sheatz is so conspicuous a member, might, therefore, consistently refuse to defy logical injunction proceedings against the acceptance or locating of the Quay statue on the ground that the Commission which ordered it was never confirmed, and so is without legal existence up to date.

In any event, there will be widespread curiosity to know what action will be taken along this line by a governor who would not sign the McNichol resolution and by his distinguished associates, Sheatz and Young, who are usually as insistent as is the Executive himself in standing upon the letter of the law, and who have never been subservient Organization men.

Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder for swollen, tired, hot, smarting feet. Sample sent FREE. Also Free Sample of the FOOT-EASE SANITARY CORN-PAD, a new invention. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.
5-13-4t.

Beneficial Fraternities.

The good done by the numerous fraternal organization in this country is beyond the conception of those who have not given attention to the subject. The common idea of these orders, or associations, is that their object is chiefly of a social nature, instituted more for the frivolous diversion than the substantial benefit of their members, who are supposed to meet in their rooms at stated times, array themselves in gorgeous uniforms, go through ceremonies more or less absurd in which "the goat" is a conspicuous figure, and hold their meetings mainly for the purpose of having a good time.

It is true that the social element is prominent, but it is merely an attractive feature, while substantial benefits are the main objects of these fraternizations.

To have a proper conception of the general benefit derived from these fraternities it should be known that since 1873 throughout the United States they have paid out to families of members one billion one hundred thousand dollars, and that in addition to this vast sum those orders that pay benefits in cases of sickness have distributed three hundred and seventy-five million dollars.

These figures prove that the fraternal orders are a good deal more than associations instituted for diversion, and in view of the vast benefit they confer the man who is eligible to membership in one of them makes a mistake if he fails to join at the earliest time possible.—*Ex.*

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1909

Despite the claims and confident predictions of Senators Cummins, La Follette, Newlands and others that provision for an income tax will be added to the tariff bill, your correspondent ventures the prediction that they are all mistaken and that no such provision will be made. There will be an effort to add such a provision in the form of an amendment to the tariff bill, but it will fail and the amendment will be referred to the Judiciary committee with instructions to report next winter whether an income tax law that will stand the test of the courts can be drafted. It is highly improbable, moreover, that the Judiciary committee will ever make any report pursuant to that reference. Some of the Democratic advocates of an income tax law are complaining that they are being opposed by President Taft and that the White House influence is proving effective. That is probably true, for while Mr. Taft has said that he is not opposed to an income tax, he regards it as a last resort and would greatly prefer, first a tax on inheritances, second on the dividends of corporations, and lastly an income tax, if any tax in addition to the tariff is necessary to meet the expenses of the government. The President has further signified his willingness to wait until next December before recommending any of these laws, as by that time he beileves it will be possible to tell whether or not the now pending tariff bill will bring in sufficient revenue.

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It is sbmewhat difficult to understand why the Democratic Senators do not advocate a tax on the dividends of corporations. Such a tax would meet with the cordial approval of the President and probably with that of nine tenths of the voters. Of course Mr. Aldrich and the rest of the Republican organization in the Senate would oppose such a tax but it is very doubtful if the organization could command sufficient strength to prevent the enactment of the law. By choosing that form of taxation which the President has declared that he favors only as a last resort the Democrats have, apparently missed an opportunity to undermine the whole system of protection. Senator Aldrich has ingeniously confessed that he believes the adoption of any form of special taxation will undermine the protective system, because once the people come to realize the benefits of direct taxation, with the clear knowledge of how much tax each man pays and the close supervision of public expenditures which that would produce, the people will insist upon the abandonment of the tariff system. Under such circumstances it would seem to be the part of wisdom on the part of the Democrats to align themselves behind that form of direct taxation which would be most possible of enactment.

***

Senator Bailey, in an effort to defend his vote for duty on iron ore, has assailed practically everyone who has seen fit to criticise him and almost before he took his seat was proven to have given false witness by two of his colleagues. Bailey attacked Governor Johnson of Minnesota, "Marse" Henry Watterson of Louisville, and an independent paper in his own state because they had criticised his vote for a duty on iron ore. He then declared that the Steel Trust did not want a duty on iron ore, whereupon Senator Rayner and Smith of Maryland, both Democrats, arose and declared that the Steel Trust did want such a duty and Mr. Smith said he had been approached by representatives of the Steel Trust who urged him to vote for a duty on ore.

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Some striking effects of the tariff on the necessities which the poor man is compelled to buy are brought to light through a controversy between two eastern newspapers which appear to have obtained some confidential figures prepared for the use of the President by Treasury experts. It is shown that on the suit of clothes which retails for $15, the dnty is $4.76, so that without the tariff the same suit could be bought for $10.24. A man's overcoat now retailing for $15 could be bought for $10.36 if there were no tariff. A woman's cotton dress which now sells for $10 could be bought for $8.75 were it not for the tribute which the consumer is made to pay to the manufacturers. A tapestry rug which now sells for $15 is worth just $8.64, the extra $5.36 being the sum the consumer is compelled to pay to the American manufacturer for the same rug which, without a tariff, he could buy for less than $10. Practically everything is taxed, even salt which costs a cent a pound more because of the tariff and sugar which costs 1¾ cents more a pound because of the protective policy.

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The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is still wondering if he dare dismiss S. N. D. North, Director of the Census, in view of the opposition of the powerful members of Congress who have come to Mr. North's support. The Secretary determined some time ago to get rid of Mr. North whom he did not regard as competent longer to administer the Census Bureau, but there was a rush of powerful Senators and others to the White House.

Woman's Home Companion for June.

There are ten stories in this issue—not heavy, psychological diagnoses of world-worn minds, but breezy stories of love and fun that are suitable to the season.

The stories are illustrated by prominent artists.

Naturally, much is said about weddings in this June issue.

In addition to the lighter, joyous preparations, there are some serious articles handling that most serious of subjects, marriage. In a very clever way the *Companion* demonstrates how marriage should be a success if conducted on a business basis and if the "Junior Partner" does her share. In connection with this, there is a particularly bright article by Katharine Eggleston, pointing out some great dangers in our present methods of teaching girls.

But the entrance into marriage is not neglected, and there are in this issue stories of weddings, the inexorable laws of fashion regarding them, and suggestions for charming original and inexpensive weddings.

Everybody who is not being married this month is planning to go away for a vacation or to furnish a summer home. And for this part of the world there are many practical vacation ideas—ideas for veranda furniture, ideas for bungalows, talks about the ice-box, and a long list of frozen dainties that will make the hottest day a blessing. For the practical woman there is a particularly valuable story of one woman's experience with bees.

The regular Fashion Department, Children's Pages, Girls' Pages and Puzzle Page are complete as usual. The embroidery Department is especially attractive, with designs and ideas to make fingers fly in the long summer days.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

Dredging Coal.

Dredging coal from the bottom of the Susquehanna has become a profitable industry, especially in the stretch of the river between Bloomsburg and Pittston. This operation is very interesting. The coal dredges are built on different plans. Some take the coal from the bed of the river in buckets fastened securely upon an endless chain. Others take it by means of a suction or pan, which draws it up to the boat and then forces it to a screen eight feet above the water line. Here the fine dirt is separated from the coal and run to the stern of the dredge, where it is emptied into the river and carried away by the current. The coarse or stove coal is conveyed to one flat and the fine or steam coal to another by means of screw conveyers.

Several are in operation in this vicinity. At Espy and Almedia and other points many families obtain their coal supply by digging it out of the river at low water.

One Dose for Coughs

Children cough at night? Give them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Often a single dose at bedtime will completely control the cough. Good for any one with a cold or cough. Good for easy cases, hard cases; good for acute cases, chronic cases. Ask your doctor to tell you, honestly and frankly, just what he thinks of this old standard remedy. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

A lazy liver makes a lazy boy. An active brain demands an active liver. No better laxative for boys and girls than Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor about them. He knows.

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20 00 **$17.50**

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray. 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted, slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heaas. Note Heads, Bill Heaas, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books. Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,
Round Corner Cards,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies,
Window Cards,
Shipping Tags
Manila Tag Board,
Bond Papers,
Ledger Papers,
Cover Papers,
Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THIS SPRING
Wear Evans' Shoes AND Oxfords

You get style, you get comfort, you get both.

TAN AND SWEDE OXFORDS AND PUMPS

are most popular.

WOMEN'S - $1.00 to $3.50
MEN'S - $2.00 to 6.00

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.

Exclusive Sales Agency
FOR REGAL SHOES.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Mrs. George Hassert and daughter Miss Anna, are the guests of Wilkes-Barre friends.

Mrs. William C. Johnston is the second Bloomsburg lady who drives an automobile. Miss LaVere Robbins was the first one.

Dr. Hillis will lecture at the Normal on Friday evening this week. He was announced for last night, but was obliged to change the date.

Vaudeville and moving pictures will be a regular feature at the Columbia Theatre hereafter, beginning to night, and the balance of the week.

"I have came that I might right the wrong that I have did you" were the thrilling words that the wicked prince who had deceived a peasant girl was made to say, at the talking picture show last night. Probably the prince was a foreigner, and couldn't speak English as she should be spoke.

J. B. Eves died at his home in this town on Sunday night. He had been ill for the past eight weeks with paralysis. For several years he conducted a farming implement business at East and Main streets, but recently was engaged in selling fruit trees. He is survived by his wife and four children. He was a brother of John, Webster and Ellis Eves of Millville.

Endurance Walks.

Pennsylvania State College's department of forestry is just completing arrangements to hold three endurance walking contests for its students. It plans a two days' endurance test of 60 miles, a one-day endurance test and a speed test of 20 miles. These tests will be open to the forestry students only, and will be entirely optional. Merchants in the village of State College and in Bellefonte have promised prizes which will be of considerable inducement to those students entering the contest. The department's wish is to put these tests through because of their value in interesting its students in walking, and because they will give the men an idea of what is necessary to carry in one and two days' woods trips, as the tests will require the men to carry their rations.

Flag Day June 15th.

The American Flag Association has issued a circular calling attention to the fact that Monday, June 14, 1909, will be the 132nd anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States.

It concludes by saying:

"We earnestly exhort our citizens to join in making Flag Day an event, and its celebration in 1909, a great event. Let us, from one end of our land to the other, fling the Stars and Stripes to the breeze on June 14, 1909. May it greet the rising and salute the setting sun, and float all day long from every church edifice, school and building, public and private, and however humble, throughout the entire land."

State Road Danville to Shamokin.

Before the end of the summer Danville, Sunbury and Shamokin will be connected with as fine a system of improved State highways as exist in the Commonwealth, according to the State Highway Department. The improvements, when completed, will make a stretch of Macadam 20 miles long, from Mausdale, through Danville to Shamokin.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Who knows Conrad Hederick?

A Fortune Awaits Him or His Heirs.

The following clipped from a Schuylkill county paper may bring the information desired:

"A fortune is awaiting the heirs of Conrad Hederich. Probate Judge Johnson, in a letter from N. W. Webb, a police officer of New York City, the latter asks the judge to help him find Conrad Hederich, an old German soldier, about seventy years of age, who is supposed to have died in this country within the past three years. The name Hederich seems to have become extinct. It may be that the proper way to spell the name is Heidenreich, and that the Heidenreich family is a branch of the family called Hederich.

"Conrad Hederich came to America from Germany in 1852. Any record of his whereabouts previous to 1905 will be gladly appreciated. He had three daughters, Dorothy, Catherine and Anna, and it is believed resided at one time in Mahanoy City or Hazleton."

Clip this Coupon.

Something to your advantage may be learned by using it. If you are not a regular reader of *The Philadelphia Press*, write your name and address on the following coupon, mail it to *The Philadelphia Press*, Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will learn something to your advantage:—

I am not a regular reader of "*The Philadilphia Press*."

Name.....

Address.....

Fulton Anniversary.

Pennsylvania will have more than a passing interest in the Hudson-Fulton celebration that will take place this fall in memory of Fulton's successful inauguration of steam navigation. The keel of a replica of the Clermont has already been laid on Staten Island. The boat will be launched about July 1, and will be completed a month later with the installation of the duplicate of the old engine fashioned by the great inventor. The Clermont, traveling under her own steam, with wood for fuel, will be seen in the naval parade up the Hudson.

THE SECRET OUT.

"What made my lovely complexion? I do not like to tell, for it was medicine, but the nicest a woman ever took. It was Lane's Family Medicine that did it." This is a pleasant herb tea which acts favorably on the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood and cleansing the skin like magic. It cures headache and backache. Druggists and dealers sell it, 25c.

Boring for Oil Again.

Bradford county is again to be the scene of active gas and oil operations. The Natural Gas Company of Pittsburg, a corporation capitalized at half a million dollars, through its representative, Mr. Worthington, has leased over 4000 acres of land in Monroe, Albany and Barclay townships.

Many years ago the oil craze struck Bradford county, and wells were bored in many places. It was about the same time that the Green Creek Petroleum Company was boring for oil in Columbia county, and the results were exactly similar in both cases.

WANTED—Trustworthy man or woman in each county to advertise, receive orders and manage business for New York Mail Order House. $18.00 weekly; position permanent; no investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Spare time valuable. Enclose self addresed envelope for full particulars. ADDRESS, CLARKE CO., Wholasale Dept., 103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. 5-13-10t.

WANTED. Salesmen to represent us in the sale of our High Grade Goods. Don't delay, apply at once. Steady employment; liberal terms. Experience not necessary.
ALLEN NURSURY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
5-13-4mos.

Fire Protection.

INSPECTOR DELANEY ORDERS ENFORCEMENT OF NEW LAW.

Affects Picture Theatre.

Orders have been issued to all deputy factory inspectors to enforce the new State law requiring fire escapes and other precautions on public places. In his orders Chief Inspector John C. Delaney says:

"This act supersedes all previous acts as to fire escapes and is a great improvement on them. It does not include churches and ordinary dwelling houses. It settles beyond controversy the vexed question as to lodge halls, as they are named among buildings subject to its requirements.

"You will note that 'ways of egress and means of escape' may be either 'fire escapes on the outside' or 'stairways on the inside.' You will observe that the provisions as to doors, passageways and landings apply only to buildings used or occupied by fifty or more persons.

"The section which has to do with theaters and like buildings covers matters relating to exits, doorways, aisles, lighting, electric wiring, drop curtains and borders, fire extinguishers and illuminated exit fire escapes. Now for the first time we have a law requiring doors to open outward and that fire extinguishers be provided and specifying the number and the width of aisles in both auditoriums and galleries.

"The act specifies, also, that external fire escapes shall be of wrought iron and shall be kept in standard condition and painted once a year.

"This is by far the most far-reaching and important piece of legislation put upon the department for enforcement, and it has in view the safety and saving of human lives, not only of those employed, but also of men, women and children in all manner of places where education, healing or amusement is sought, as well as in tenements, apartments and flats where they are domiciled. Compliance with its provisions will be enforced without fear or favor."

FOR SALE.

The fine property of Col. John G. Freeze, on the corner of Third and Center streets, is for sale. It has a frontage on Third street of 92 feet, and on Center street about 212 feet. The residence contains all modern improvements.

Located in the heart of thetown, only a short distance from the businese houses, court house, post office, churches, trolley line, &c., this is a very valuable property either as a home or as a lot for building purposes. Center street is sure to be an important business street before long.

For terms and conditions consult Col. Freeze. tf.

Electricity for Farms.

The Harwood Plant to Furnish Light for Houses and Barn

Calvin Pardee, of Philadelphia, and other capitalists associated with him in the Harwood Power company that is erecting a mammoth power plant at Harwood, near Hazleton, have given public notice of their intention to form companies in Black Creek, Foster, Sugarloaf, Nescopeck and Butler townships, all within a radius of twelve miles of Hazleton, for electric lighting and the furnishing of current. These companies will get their power from the Harwood plant and will tap a field that does not now enjoy the use of electricity, and will enable farmers to light their homes and barns and run their machinery with electric instead of gasoline power or by the employment of horses.

The extension of the service of the Harwood concern is in line with the intention of the company to girdle six counties in this part of the State.

LUNCH SUPPER.

The M. E. Sunday School will serve a splendid Lunch Supper in the Church Dining Hall, on Friday Evening, May 28th, from 5 to 9 o'clock. Hot Biscuits and the usual side dishes that go to make a good square meal. We have the room, plenty to eat and prompt service, and we know you have the 15 cents, and we think you will be there Of course Cake and Cream will also be in stock, and at your command. COMMITTEE.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice: Mr. Wm. J. Brennan, Miss Hattie Gearhart, Mr. E. E. McNall.

Never Without Pe-ru-na in My House

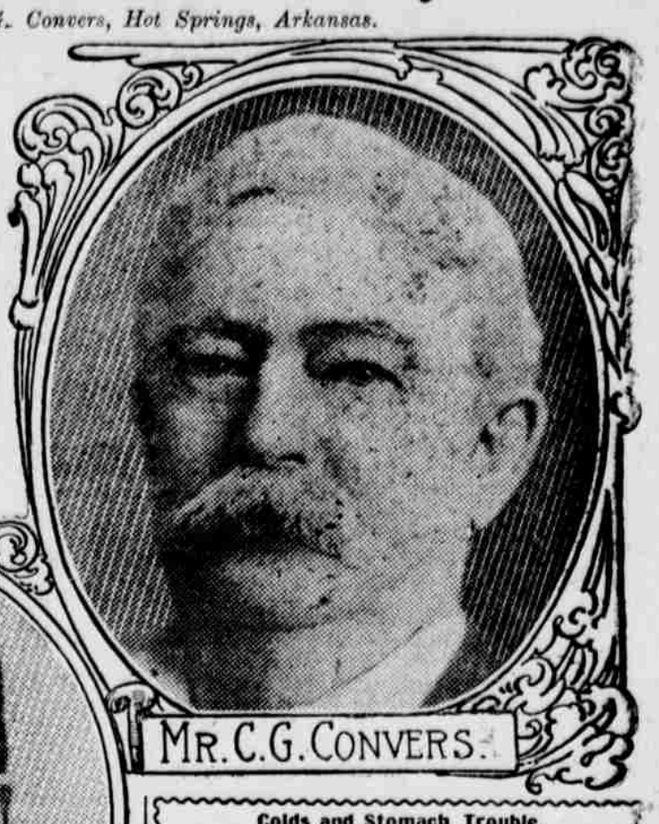
So Writes Mr. C. G. Convers, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

There Are a Multitude of People in the United States Who Have Been Restored to Health By the Use of Pe-ru-na.

There are a multitude of people in the United States who have been restored to health by the use of Peruna. There is no use trying to deny this fact.

As a rule, doctors dislike to admit it. There is now and then a courageous doctor who does admit it, however. In such cases Peruna is prescribed by the doctor himself. Even though the doctor suffers pecuniary loss by such a transaction his patient is benefited, which ought to be the doctor's chief concern.

We do not claim that doctors generally prescribe Peruna. But we do claim whenever Peruna is intelligently prescribed it rarely disappoints either the doctor or patient.



MR. C. G. CONVERS.

MR. JAMES P. BRACKEN.

Nasal Catarrh and Indigestion.

Mr. James P. Bracken, 610 Tenth Ave., New York City, N. Y., has occupied the office of Water Inspector of New York City for the past fifteen years. He carries on an extensive plumbing business at 610 10th Ave. He is Post Deputy of Grand Knights of Reigna Celia Council Knights of Columbus, N. Y. He writes as follows:

"For nearly a dozen years catarrh has bothered me in one form or another. I was troubled with *nasal catarrh* that had affected my stomach, which troubled me most in the morning. *My appetite was poor*, and I did not seem to relish my food. *Indigestion* bothered me at times, also. I was advised to take Peruna, and I took it as prescribed for a month when my cure was almost complete. Today there is not a trace of catarrh in my system, and I can say without hesitation that Peruna cured me."

Kidney Disease.

Mr. Samuel A. Paxton, 1118 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo., member I. O. O. F. and National Annuity Association, writes:

"I am a *well man today*, thanks to your splendid medicine, Peruna.

"I was troubled with catarrh and kidney disease of long standing when I first began using Peruna. I soon found I was getting better, and continued taking it for four months. It cleaned out the system, leaving me well and strong and feeling better than I have in years."

Colds and Stomach Trouble.

Mr. C. G. Convers, Pres. Cold Storage Ice and Coal Co., Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

"I had been troubled with a very serious case of catarrh for a number of years. Having tried many prescriptions by good physicians, I found myself no better.

"On the advice of a friend who had used Peruna with good results I purchased a bottle. The results were so good that I continued using it. Have, perhaps, in the last three years used a dozen bottles, which have kept me from the trying troubles of catarrh. I am never without a bottle of Peruna in my house.

"One always gets *relief from colds and indigestion* if you have Peruna."

Internal Catarrh.

Mr. Michael Rooney, 26 Fifth St., Watervliet, N. Y., writes:

"If I had known of Peruna years ago I should have been saved much suffering. Under carelessness and exposure in my younger years my system got into a very bad condition before I was aware of it.

"My doctor thought that I had *catarrh of the bladder* and duly prescribed for me, but nothing did me any good.

"My friends advised me to try Peruna, for which I am very thankful, as it has cured me in two months, and I am in *perfect health*."

Catarrh of the Head and Stomach.

Mr. Frank Richter, of 309 East 2nd St., Winona, Minn., writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh of the stomach. Peruna cured me, and I know it will cure any one else who suffers from this disease. My catarrh was principally located in my head and stomach. I tried many remedies without success. I read of Peruna in the papers, and five bottles cured me."

BIG CIRCUS AT SUNBURY.

Barnum and Bailey to Exhibit There on WEDNESDAY JUN. 9.

The Barnum & Bailey greatest show on earth is to visit Sunbury on Wednesday, June 9th. Never since the beginning of time has an amusement enterprise so tremendous in size been organized as this one. Its magnitude is almost beyond belief. All America together with every foreign country, has been scoured from end to end by agents of this big show in search of novelties and the result is a performance brim full of sensational acts new to the circus world. In the big Barnum & Bailey show are nearly 400 arenic stars, most of whom are seen now for the first time. A new sensation will be seen at every performance in "JUPITER, the balloon horse." This remarkable animal with its fearless rider ascends to the dome of the circus tent in a balloon and descends to the ground in a shower of fireworks. Nearly 1000 animal wonders are to be found in the big 108 cage menagerie. 8 herds of elephants, including one herd that actually plays upon musical instruments in time and tune. A group of giant giraffes, monster trained hippopotamus, only living bi-horned rhinoceros and hundreds of other strange beasts. Barnum & Bailey's big, new, free street parade is the most georgeous processional display ever attempted in the history of circus business. Its tremendous size and wonderful length can only be believed in the actual seeing. It is natural to expect this big circus to lead all others in quality and quantity of its street spectacle as well as in other departments of the big show, yet never in its splendid history of nearly half a century has it displayed such extravagance as is shown this year.

ELECTRICIAN AND MECHANIC
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2-25-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

SUMMER TRIPS AFAR AND NEAR.

Summer days are coming fast. Already vacation days are being discussed in the home and in the office, and in a few weeks the annual exodus to country, seashore and mountain will have been begun.

America abounds with delightful summering places, in valley, on mountain and beside the sea—thousands of resorts whither wend the prilgrims in search of pleasure and recreation.

Pennsylvania Railroad ticket agents now have on sale excursion tickets to the greater number of these resorts; by the first week in June there will be about eight hundred points covered by Pennsylvania Railroad summer excursion tickets.

From the rock-bound bays of Newfoundland to the sunny slopes of the Virginia shores; from the White Mountains of New Hampshire to the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee; along the forty beaches of New Jersey; even to the far coast of the Pacific Ocean, these summer resorts stand ready to entertain the transient or all-summer guest.

Any Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent will cheerfully give information concerning routes and fares to these resorts, enabling summer pilgrims to plan their outing at a minimum of time and cost.

Information may also be secured by addressing Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; C. Studds, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Wm. Pedrick, Jr., D. P. A., 1433 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Thos. E. Watt, D. P. A., 401 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh; B. P. Fraser, D. P. A., 307 Main Street, Buffalo; H. Hassen, Jr., D. P. A., Baltimore and Calvert Streets, Baltimore; B. M. Newbold, D. P. A., Fifteenth and G Street, Washington; A. C. Weile, D. P. A., 11 South Fifth Streets, Reading; Jas. P. Anderson, D. T. A., Union Station, Pittsburgh, or E. Yungman, D. T. A., Williamsport, Pa.

May 20, 27.

SEE WASHINGTON
SPECIAL TEACHERS' TOUR
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
June 14 to 18, 1909
$14.65 FOR THE ROUND TRIP FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG
Covers all necessary expenses
SIDE-TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA
For full details concerning leaving time of trains, tickets, and hotel reservations, consult Ticket Agents.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

5-27-3t.

The Retribution

Coogan opened the letter which the letter carrier had just handed him and produced a check which made him smile. The check was made out for $200 and the name signed to it, John T. Coolidge, was a guarantee that the check was good for that amount at any time.

It was very pleasant to receive a check once a month from another man just because you happened to know something about him which would make it very unpleasant for him if his wife and family heard about it. For this was really much easier than Mr. Coogan's regular profession, for he was a burglar, and, occasionally, did not hesitate to hold up a man at any time if he thought he could get away. It was also far less risky, for Mr. Coogan was a careful man. The state had once given him free lodging for a considerable length of time while he was younger and less smart. He did not desire the hospitality of the state again and was therefore very much pleased with the regular checks from his friend. It occurred to him, however, that he ought to get more money out of Coolidge. Mr. Coogan had once been rather extravagant. He loved to dress well and live well, and besides he was an inveterate poker player and fully convinced of his own ability to pick the winning horse on any track. Mr. Coogan was no ordinary criminal. He had a certain education and was known among the people of the under world as "Gentleman George." Now he sat and smoked an excellent cigar and thinking of how much money it would be possible for him to get out of Coolidge. He had already succeeded once and his original demand had been for only one hundred dollars a month. He had the man in his power, of that he was sure. Coolidge would no doubt pay money to any amount. The question was how much he was able to pay. He was no millionaire but quite well off. He had a good business and could surely stand for more than two hundred dollars.

* * * *

Coolidge looked at Coogan with an expression of hatred, fear and disgust as he entered his office. His face was by no means weak and most people would have hesitated to try blackmail on him. Coogan had hesitated himself, but not very long. That was at the time when he didn't know the strength of his own position.

"Good morning Mr. Coolidge," Coogan, said cordially. "A beautiful morning, isn't it? May I have your kind attention for a few minutes?"

Coolidge sent his stenographer away and turned around in his chair. He knew very well what was coming.

"I regret to say, Mr. Coolidge that my expenses have increased rather alarmingly of late. I don't want to seem immodest, but I think it would be a wise thing for you to raise my monthly salary to three hundred dollars. If it wouldn't be an inconvenience to you, I would appreciate it if you would make out a check now for next month's, and besides give me another check for five hundred dollars which would come in very handy to me."

Coolidge turned pale. He felt like catching the man by the throat and squeezing the life out of him, but he thought of the result and he didn't dare move.

"How is this going to end, Coogan? How long do you think I'm going to stand for this? I'm not a rich man and I cannot raise your salary as you call it a hundred dollars a month every time you feel like it."

"Oh, I think you may be able to raise it at least this time," Coogan replied. "Three hundred dollars a month will not break you. People in your position ought to have regular accounts set aside for this purpose. You ought to provide for expenses of money to pay your rent and taxes. The privilege of being rich and having a good reputation is worth something."

"I will not allow you to ruin me. Get out of this office and do your worst, you scoundrel."

"Certainly, my dear friend, I will do that," Coogan replied calmly, walking toward the door. "If I don't have three hundred dollars a month I shall rather have nothing at all."

His hand was already on the lock when Coolidge called him back. Coogan sat down with a smile while his victim made out a check for three hundred and handed it to him.

"Then there is still that little extra amount of five hundred," Coogan whispered.

Coolidge made out another check and gave it to the man.

"Good morning, Mr. Coolidge," Coogan said, almost amiably, and left.

Coolidge did not reply, but when the door had closed behind the blackmailer he sat for a few moments a picture of helpless despair. Then he opened a drawer of his desk and took out a revolver. He looked into the barrel and placed it against his temple. Then he put it back into the drawer.

"No, I'm not as big a coward as you," he mumbled.

* * * *

Two weeks later James Flynn, known to the police as "Red Neck Flynn," invited Coogan to take part in a nightly excursion, and found him very willing to do so. He had had bad luck at poker and the right horse had not won. Coogan was again in need of money. He didn't want to go to Coolidge right away, and was, therefore, ready for any kind of a job.

It was thus that it happened that the two men crawled through a window into a house which Flynn had kept his eye on during the previous days. They went through the dining room, where they examined the silver, but suddenly Flynn gave a low whistle, which meant that he heard somebody coming.

The two men stood perfectly still for a moment and both heard somebody coming.

"I don't want any shooting done," Flynn whispered as he ran through the next room and jumped out of the window. Coogan had also made a start, but in the darkness he ran against a chair and dropped his revolver. He was trying to find the weapon when suddenly the electric light was turned on and Coogan looked into the muzzle of another revolver. And behind the revolver stood John T. Coolidge.

Coogan breathed easier for surely Coolidge would not give him up to the police.

"Well, Mr. Coolidge," he said jokingly, "I did not know that this was your house. It is rather fortunate for me, and perhaps you too, that it happened to be yours. Otherwise I should probably have been sent up."

Coolidge smiled pleasantly.

"Sit down please," he said, and let us talk matters over."

"There's nothing to talk over," Coogan replied; "you can't give me up to the police, for if you do I would tell them everything I know about you."

Coolidge sat down opposite Coogan, still covering him with his revolver. It was an entirely different Coolidge from the man Coogan had seen before.

"No, I will not give you up to the police," Coolidge replied; "that might make it unpleasant for me, as you say, I will turn you over to a different authority."

"What do you mean?"

"A public undertaker."

Coogan turned pale, but showed no sign of fear.

"So you are going to kill me. That would be murder and you know unpleasant things happen to murderers, too, sometimes."

Coolidge laughed.

"Do you really know as little as that about our laws, Mr. Coogan? Don't you know that every citizen has a perfect right to shoot down a man who breaks into his house. It will take a jury fifteen minutes at the utmost to acquit me.

"It would be a moral murder, even if it would be according to the law, and if you wouldn't be punished in this world you would surely have to suffer for it in the next."

"I don't believe in Hell," Coolidge said calmly. "You have caused me to believe that Hell exists in this life, and you made it exceedingly hot for me during the last year. In a minute it will be all over and I will once more be a free man. Are you ready to die, Coogan?"

Instead of replying Coogan made a rush for Coolidge, who fired, and the burglar fell to the ground. Stooping over him he fired three more bullets into the body. Then he went to the telephone and called up the police headquarters.

Effect of Vegetables on Human Race.

The recent Pathological congress held in Paris has given us some curious facts about vegetables and their effect upon the human race. The members of the congress after numerous experiments, have agreed that, although some vegetables are a preventitive against diseases of one sort or another, there are many others which have the opposite effect. They declare, for instance, that potatoes should be eaten by judges, magistrates, editors and those engaged in similar occupations, because they develop the reasoning faculties and give great mental balance and calmness of reflection. Overindulgence, however, produces apathy, indifference, and laziness. Confirmed potato eaters are likely to possess more reasoning powers than warmth of heart.

Carrots are especially recommended for curing bad tempers, besides being good for bilious and peevish folk. Persistent eating of boiled carrots will cure jealousy, melancholy, feelings of wrath and revenge. In fact, the nature of the carrot eater, in course of time, will undergo a complete change and make him easygoing, good natured, and placidly affectionate.

Spinach is good for men of action. All great generals have devoured it in large quantities. It develops will power, decision, ambition, energy, and it is the ideal food for fickle and hesitating people. A proper diet of spinach will put an end to dawdling in any household. Those who yearn for poetic thoughts and artistic ideas should feed largely on French beans. They create poets. Sorrel, on the other hand, tends to sadness and discouragement, and those who persist in eating it become victims of the dream habit, or nightmares and delusions.—Tit-Bits.

Why, Of Course.

"Is the detached cuff in good taste?" asks an exchange. Sure, if it is detached long enough to go to the laundry occasionally.

WAY OF MAKING LIFE EASIER

Many Electrical Devices to Save Cash and Economize Energy In Operating

ELECTRIC COOKING IS TASTIER

Ash Sifers and Moth Traps, Smokeless Ranges and Mechanical Razors Are Already Here, and a Wireless Telephone for Every Navigator.

ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS THAT MAKE LIFE EASIER

Incandescent lamps which give more light with less current.

An ash sifter that will save over a ton of coal a year.

Cheap and easy wireless telephony.

Cooking range that will do everything for 18 cents a day.

A trap that will lure destroying tree moths from half a mile away.

A scrubber that will clean ships' bottoms at a trifling cost.

A razor that will shave by simply turning the button.

A writer who has a turn for research and who is a close observer of modern progress in mechanics has enumerated and described some of the many electrical devices which have been invented recently and which have gone far toward making life, in its lesser details, more easy for humanity.

A large business has recently grown up in improved forms of incandescent lamps, which, while giving light at greatly enhanced efficiency, consume less current than the older types.

An electrical ash sifter has been designed to save the leak in coal and cinders thrown out with the ashes in household practice. The machine is simply constructed, being built on the revolving screen principle. Into the hopper of the outfit the ashes are dumped.

The cinders fall into a bin and a can receives the waste. It is estimated that in an ordinary household from a ton to a ton and a half of coal can be thus recovered from the ashes in a year.

While recent progress in radio-telephony—the transmission of telephone talk without wires—has been comparatively slow, there is promise of steady development in some recent tests in Europe.

The French navy authorities have reported very satisfactory results in talking from the Eiffel tower in Paris to Dieppe, 93 miles.

The apparatus used for this purpose is being continually simplified, and it bids fair soon to be applicable to a large number of vessels which cannot afford to carry a Morse operator, and whose necessity of wireless telephone conversation will be met by a system effective up to 100 miles.

Electric cooking, hitherto more or less of a luxury, is being brought by improved apparatus and reduction in the price of current within the reach of the ordinary householder.

One of these writes enthusiastically of the results by the employment in his own kitchen of an electric oven, a grill, an egg poacher, a toaster, and a 6 1-4-inch hot plate.

The cost of the current used in running the whole of the outfit for eight days was $8.32, or $1.04 per day; or 18 cents per day, or 2 cents per hour, for each grill, boiling plate and oven in use.

The flavor of meat electrically cooked is said to excel that of meat treated by any other method.

For the caterpillar plague which is having such a disastrous effect on many of the forests of this country, a remedy is suggested by the action of the municipal authorities of a German town. The brown nun moths had been ravaging the trees of the valley in which the town is situated, and many of the densely planted sections were threatened with destruction.

An electric light trap was constructed. Lights of high power were fixed in position, and behind them, put over a deep receptacle and large exhaust fans, were two powerful reflectors. The whole was installed on the top of the municipal electric plant building.

At night two great streams of light are thrown from the reflectors on the woods on the sides of the mountain half a mile away. The moths, drawn by the shining radiance, come fluttering in myriads along the broad lanes of light.

As they reach the reflectors they are caught by the swirl of the exhaust fans and carried down on the grip of the current of air to the receptacle below. It is said that on the first night the trap was put in operation three tons of moths were caught.

The latest thing in a man's dressing kit is the electric razor. The stationary part of this device is simply an ordinary safety razor, consisting of a handle, a blade, and a blade holder, attached directly to the spiral shaft of a vibrator. Running up the handle of the razor is a rotary eccentric, which twists the blade around at any desired speed.

FISHING IN JAPAN.

Japanese Rods Lighter Than Ours, but the Hooks Have No Barbs.

Three of us, two Americans and one Japanese, started out in jinrikishas from Taipeh, the modern capital of Formosa, or Taiwan, to go to the house of a wealthy gentleman about eight miles up the river, which runs through the valley of Taipeh, says Forest and Stream. The way led through a beautiful and fertile country, the valley covered with second crop of rice and the hills with the famous Formosan tea shrubs. After luncheon and after photographing some head-hunting savages we found there, we proceeded to fish for salmon trout, at an altitude less than 250 feet above sea level and in latitude about 24 degrees, 40 minutes north, practically in the tropics. The temperature of thestream was about 70 or higher, and the water was well aerated. This stream, from 60 to 100 yards wide, is clear and full of rapids and riffles. We used Japanese tackle—horse hair line and horse hair leader (the latter consisting of one strand only), a bamboo rod and a most delicate palmer tied on a small barbless hook. The rod is decidedly good, and weight for weight is stronger and better caster than our jointed rod. It rarely weighs over four ounces—mine weighed about two—but the line is practically worthless for casting, as we understand the term. The fly is perfect, but the hook lacks strength, and the fish when hooked may easily detach himself in a current or an eddy, or by fouling the line. We all know how it is done from our experience with pin and hook and thread in the brooks at home.

The Japanese, however, have another method of fishing, which may be as new to some of our readers as it was to me. It is quite successful. They catch one fish in any way they can, and then fasten the line securely through its upper jaw, passing it through the roof of the mouth and out at the top of the upper jaw, well in front of the eyes, and then attach through the body of the fish, not far in front of the tail, a horse hair, to which is tied a three-pronged barbless hook, which trails in line with the fish and a few inches behind while it is slowly worked up the stream by the fisherman. The theory is that other fishes, seeing the captive moving along as though feeding, or perhaps spawning, will pursue it, and become impaled on the hooks. In point of fact this does happen, as I saw a Chinaman take two fine trout in this manner.

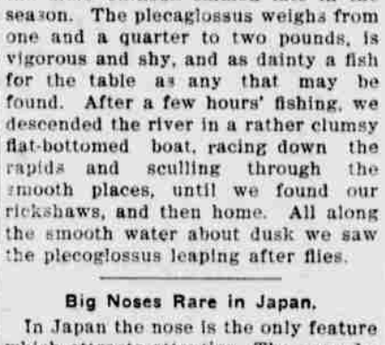
Our success with flies was poor. We got thirteen or fourteen fingelings but we saw the fish we wished to identify caught in fairly good numbers by the Chinese, fishing with decoys. Doubtless with large flies and better tackle than we had, we might have had fine sport. It seems unusual to find a member of the salmonidae family so near the sea level in such altitudes. The fish is the plecoglossus altivelis. It has no spot, but iridescent lines along its sides, parallel to the long axle. It has also the adipose dorsal fin. The snout of the male at this season overlays and turns downward somewhat, as does the snout of the male Chinook salmon late in the season. The plecaglossus weighs from one and a quarter to two pounds, is vigorous and shy, and as dainty a fish for the table as any that may be found. After a few hours' fishing, we descended the river in a rather clumsy flat-bottomed boat, racing down the rapids and sculling through the smooth places, until we found our rickshaws, and then home. All along the smooth water about dusk we saw the plecoglossus leaping after flies.

Big Noses Rare in Japan.

In Japan the nose is the only feature which attracts attention. The nose determines the beauty or ugliness of the face, according as it is big or small. This is probably due to the fact that difference in noses constitutes about the only distinction between one Japanese face and another. The eyes are invariably black, the cheek bones high and the chin receding. In Japan a woman who has a huge proboscis is always a great beauty and a reigning belle. There are a few large noses among the natives, and lucky is he or she upon whom nature lavishes one. In all Japanese pictures representing the supposedly beautiful woman, the artist invariably improves on nature by depicting this feature as abnormally developed.

A Zulu Girl's Headdress.

Of the many strange methods of dressing the hair the strangest is perhaps that of the Zulu girl shown in



the accompanying illustration. Not every girl of the same tribe may wear such a headdress.

It is a mark of approaching marriage, which carries with it perhaps more dignity than grace. The still roll is composed entirely of the wearer's own hair, which is laboriously sewn until the desired effect is obtained.

There is now an organization of retail automobile dealers, which probably means that no more automobiles will be found on the 19-cent counter.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE

The Powerful Instrument by Which Autocracy Rules.

The Russian police is a rather complicated army with its generals, officers, etat-major, soldiers and spies. At the head of this powerful institution stands the Minister of the Interior, or Home Secretary. The police regulations practically form his sole occupation, and all questions relative to the internal government and welfare of the country, such for instance as social hygiene, rural economy, justice, position of the peasantry, etc., only in so far concern the Minister of the Interior as they are more or less closely related to the movement of Liberalism and the emancipation of the people. In special cases, when the maintenance of order becomes imperative, the Minister is invested with unlimited power.

The general as well as the political and secret police are under his orders, governors and even general governors are his subordinates, and he possesses the undisputed right to dismiss any police officer, even the highest, informing only the imperial Government of the step taken through the council of Ministers. The heads of the provincial and district police are the governors and general governors, the ispravniks and their asistants. At the head of the town police stand the police master and his assistant or adjutant. The Minister of the Interior is also virtually the head of the political police, which has a police department with the safety and secret police sections and a corps of gendarmes at its disposal. The police department attached to the Ministry of the Interior, and to which all the lower police are subordinate, extends its active duties over the following fields:

Prevention and detection of crime and criminals.

The watching of the frontiers of the empire.

Supervision of and issue of passports.

Emigration.

Supervision of drinking establishments.

Measures preventing fire.

Statutes regulating the establishment of various societies and permission to hold exhibitions and to give public entertainments.

The government of Russia is based upon its police. Now western Europe has long ago broken the chains of autocratic and absolute government. Social and individual powerlessness, to which the jealousy of absolutist rulers had condemned their subjects, has gradually disappeared or is beginning to disappear. Not so in Russia. Here police and society represent two hostile camps engaged in a continuous war against one another, and the former, far from being the servant of the latter, is practically its master. Society is always being suspected by the police department and its officials. Suspected of what? Suspected of gradually awakening to political consciousness, of gaining the conviction that a radical change from the political and economic points of view is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country; but the Government, convulsively clinging to the status quo, is deperately fighting against society, crushing all the latter's attempts to gain political liberty.

ARMY MULES OBEY ORDERS.

Success in Handling the Animals Consists in Knowing How.

Horse and mule men at the Kansas City stock yards stood in admiration on a recent afternoon while the soldiers of Battery A and B, Second United States Artillery, under Lieut. R. O. Mason, loaded thirteen cars of mules in twenty-five minutes. It was a new record on the loading docks, and it wasn't accomplished by any unusual methods either. Nor was the mule driver's vocabulary resorted to. How did they do it? The lieutenant simply called the roll and the mules responded to their names.

"Nigger," called an officer, and a little black gun mule ambled up.

"Now, Mollie, you're next; now Cyclone," and Cyclone came like a cyclone.

If a mule was refractory a few men in khaki took hold of him and pushed and shoved him into place.

"No wonder," said an envious mule driver, "they know their mules; they couldn't do them all that way."

"That so?" said a noncommissioned officer. "I guess we could. It's all in knowing how. You never want to flinch around a mule. Never look back when you leave him. After you know how mules are easier to handle than horses."

His Tribute.

The essential difference between the signification of words and terms in the English tongue which are almost the same in etymology and origin is a great element of difficulty to a foreigner who is learning the language—a fact to which a certain attache of a foreign mission at Washington recently testified.

When the budding diplomatist in question arrived at our national capital a year or two ago, he soon capitulated to the charms of a young woman of the official set, and they speedily became the best of friends. A month or so ago the attache returned to this country after a lengthy leave of absence passed in his own land. About the first thing he did on reaching Washington was to send a note to the lady of his admiration, wherein, to her astonishment and indignation, he gave expression to this sentiment:

"Once more, my dear friend, I shall gaze upon your unmatched eyes."—Harper's Weekly.

GRATUITOUS PLEASANTRIES.

The Tobacconist Gets a Lesson in the Art of Joking.

"You must be goin out to see the girl," observed the friendly tobacconist to the young man who had just purchased a cigar.

"What's that?" asked the young man, sharply, pausing in the act of lighting his Havana second.

His manner was disconcerting, but the tobaconist repeated his surmise. "You're fixed up so," he added. "Flower in your buttonhole, moustache curled. You're looking all right."

"I didn't ask you how I looked," said the young man, morosely. "I came in here to buy me a smoke."

"That's all right," said the tobacconist, soothingly. "I didn't mean to hurt your feelin's. There ain't any harm in a feller going to see a girl as I know of. I've done it myself."

"I may be going to sit up with a sick grandmother, for all you know," said the young man in nowise placated. "If I get my moustache curled I guess it's my business."

"Sure. That's all right."

"I don't know whether it is or not. I didn't get fresh about your bald spot when I came in here."

"You don't need to get mad about it," said the tobacconist.

"If I want to wear a flower I guess it's my privilege," continued the young man. "I may wear a flower every day in the week and two on Sunday. You don't know. You never saw me before as I know of. You've probably got me mixed up with somebody you went to school with, the way you talk."

"I'll take it all back," said the tobacconist.

"You'd better not bring it out the next time," said the young man with a threatening shake of the head. "You can't make a monkey of me, I want to tell you. You're a josher, you are. You must think that line o' talk is a trade getter. If I've got a girl I don't remember introducing her to you. How would it be if you tended to your cigar business? Say if you've got any friends you must josh them something fierce."

"Now ,see here——" began the tobaconist.

"If you've got anything to say about my necktie you might as well get it off your mind," said the young man. "Maybe you'd like to know about the girl too,o."

"No, sir, I don't," said the tobacconist, wrathfully. "I don't care a hang about her or about you. You can go and see her or you can stay away from her, just as you dern please, just so long as you get out of this store. A man may have a grouch, but he can't rub it into me, more than about so much."

The young man turned to the cigar lighter and lit his cigar with ostentatious deliberation. At the door he turned.

"Talking about that bald spot of yours," he said ,"it looks as if you'd been having trouble with your wife."

The tobacconist glared at the spot where the young man had stood for nearly a minute. Then his features relaxed. "Maybe I ain't the first told him that this afternoon," he said.

The Two Alternatives.

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the lunatic asylum to the visitor ,and opened the door to the first cell.

Inside was a man sitting on a stool and gazing vacantly at the wall.

"Sad story," said the attendant; "he was in love with a girl, but she married another man and he lost his reason from grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate. This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad.

"Who is this?" inquired the visitor.

"This," repeated the attendant—"this is the other man."

HAD HELP.

"I don't see how he stopped both smoking and drinking. I couldn't do it."

"You haven't met his wife, have you?"

Awake All the Time.

"That new preacher you have is a pretty wideawake young man, isn't he?"

"Yep. Keeps right on preachin' when everybody else is asleep."

Poor Fellow.

Reporter—You were not always wealthy, I believe?

Billionaire—No, I have seen the time when I couldn't afford to buy a five thousand dollar automobile.

Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

FAITH AND WORKS

International Bible Lesson for May 30, '09—(James 2: 14-26).

It is a common remark that there are two sides to every question. There are often more than that. Truth is very much like the New Jerusalem, it lieth four square, with three gates of entrance toward every point of the compass. Bigotry and egotism would drive all mankind through one of those gates, denying or ignoring all the others, but clear eyed charity sees every one of those pearly gates, and is interested in getting people through them.

Untenable Claims.

Some of the bitterest ecclesiastical controversies have been waged by men who have shut their eyes to this principle and who have insisted that their system of theology was as axiomatic as mathematics. Just as certainly as two and two are four in their estimation they have the only demonstrable theological dogma. A cursory perusal of the writings of the apostles reveals the fact that each of those men presented one side of the body of divinity. Thus Paul's theme was almost exclusively justification by faith; John, in gospel and epistle dwelt upon the value of love: Peter was the champion of hope, and James shows up the necessity of good works.

The idea is never intimated by any one of these writers that the subject is expounding is all there is to christianity, they each merely emphasize and develop one phase of truth.

And yet there have always been carping critics who have sought to set these writers over again each other, and make them appear to contradict and oppose each other. Especially has that been true in regard to Paul and James. They have been represented as fighting each other. Even so clear headed a man as Martin Luther called the epistle of James, "an epistle of straw."

Fighting Common Foe.

But such a view is altogether wide of the mark. Instead of attacking each other Paul and James stand back to back fighting the common foe. Paul's faith works by love and purifies the heart, and James' works are the fruit of the tree, of which the sap is faith. If there were no invisible sap in the tree there would be no visible fruit, the tree might claim to have sap but its falsity would be shown by lack of fruit. That sort of a profession could not save the tree from the axe. So the loudest profession of faith would avail nothing for the man who produced no fruit of right living. The world demands fruit, fixes its eyes upon fruit, and thinks not at all of the sap which produces it. So James says: Don't talk to me about faith in your heart if it does not show itself in works in your life.

Faith and Work Harmonious.

Faith is necessary and works are necessary and they can no more be separated than thunder and lightning. As Frederick W. Robertson puts it: "Suppose I say, 'A tree cannot be struck without thunder'; that is true, for there is never destructive lightning without thunder. But again, if I say, 'The tree was struck by lightning without thunder,' that is true, too, if I mean that the lightning alone struck it without the thunder striking it." Yet read the two assertions together and they seem to be absolutely contradictory. So, in the same way, Paul says, "Faith alone is that which justifies us," and James completes the statement by adding, "But not a faith which is without works." There will be works with faith, as there is thunder with lightning; but just as it is not the thunder, but the lightning, the lightning without the thunder, that strikes the tree so it is not the works that justify. Put it in one sentence—faith alone justifies but not the faith that is alone.

Works are the proof that our faith is genuine. A thistle might claim to be a rose bush but it would never produce American Beauty roses.

Or, to change the figure, Archbishop Whately tells the following story: "Two gentlemen were one day crossing the river in a row-boat. A dispute arose about faith and works, one saying that good works were of small importance, and that faith was everything, the other taking just the opposite view. Not being able to agree, the boatman asked permission to give his opinion, and said: "I hold in my hand two oars. This in my right hand I call 'faith,' this in my left hand I call 'work.' Now, gentlemen, please to observe, I pull the oar of faith and pull that alone, and the boat goes round and round and makes no progress. I do the same with the oar of works, and with precisely the same result—no advance. But now I pull both oars together, we rush ahead, and are soon at the landing." So faith without works, or works without faith, will not suffice. We must use them both in order to reach the haven of rest. Or, as James puts it, "But says one, 'Thou hast faith and I have works. Show me that faith of thine by thy works, and I will show thee by my works that faith of mine.'"

These are the two sides of the shield, the two wings of the bird, the two arms of a man, the two oars of the boat, the two hemispheres of the planet of truth. No contradiction, but perfect unity, between the apostle of faith and the apostle of works.

HOW SHE SQUELCHED HIM.

Bloodless Duel Betweeen the Stenographer and the Superitendent.

"I don't see how you make your fingers go so fast," said the young mail-order superintendent to the young woman stenographer as she stopped to make an erasure.

"It's quite easy to make your fingers go," said the stenographer, quite pointedly.

"You make mistakes, though, I see."

"I'm but human. If I never made a mistake I might qualify for your job."

"But you're doing good work, on the whole," said the mail-order superintendent, patronizingly.

"You'll get me all puffed up if you talk like that. Kind words can never die, can they? Scatter a few of them over the office boy. He'd appreciate 'em."

"I didn't mean to offend you," said the young man.

"You couldn't," she retorted calmly, and resumed her letter. The mail-order superintendent lingered until she had completed it.

"I hear a joke the other day about a stenographer who married her boss," he said. "Before they were married he dictated to her and after—"

The stenographer rapped briskly on the bell of her machine with her pencil.

"You've heard it, have you?"

"Not for some years. Isn't much business in your department this morning, is there?"

"Do you want me to go?"

"It doesn't make much difference to me," said the stenographer. "If you didn't talk or get in my light I wouldn't know that you were here."

"Well, if you don't want me to go I guess I'll stay. I like to watch you."

"No extra charge," said the stenographer. "I'm on exhibition from 9 till 5."

"Where do you go to lunch?"

"Sometimes to one place, but I often go somewhere else for a change. Where do you get shaved?"

"I shave myself."

"Do you ever talk to yourself? If you don't you might go away somewhere and try it sometime. I don't think you'd learn anything, but I'm sure you'd appreciate your conversation more than some other people do."

"You're pretty sassy, aren't you?"

"I'm just as cute as I can be, but I'm not sassy. Were you going to ask me to take lunch with you?"

"I was thinking of it."

"You've got another think coming. You'd better brace yourself for the strain. You're new to it."

"Would you order blue points?"

"Sure."

"Anything I wanted to order?"

"Certainly."

"And any place I wanted to go?"

The mail-order superintendent hesitated. "Where do you want to go?" he asked.

"I'll see where my aunt wants to go," said the stenographer. "She's more particular than I am. You wouldn't mind if I invited some one else, would you?"

"What do we want some one else for?"

"To talk to me while you talk to auntie," replied the stenograpner. "Besides, he wouldn't like it if I went without him."

"I guess we'll call it off," said the mail-order superintendent as he moved away.

THE SAME EFFECT.

"Why doesn't he sing any more, lost his voice?"

"No, his nerve."

Awkward.

"You made a mistake in your paper," said an indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a daily journal. "I was one of the competitors at an athletic entertainment last night, and you referred to me as the well known lightweight champion."

"Well, are you not?" inquired the sporting editor.

"No, I'm nothing of the kind!" was the angry response; "and it confoundedly awkward, because I'm a coal dealer."

Wounding Deftly.

Bobbie—That Mrs. Castleton said something nice about you.

Mrs. Von Blumer (purring)—What was it, Bobbie?

"She said you didn't show your age."

Couldn't Hold It.

"Freddy, you shouldn't laugh out loud in the school room," exclaimed the teacher.

"I didn't mean to do it," apologized Freddy. "I was smiling when all of a sudden the smile busted."

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.

Civilization Advancing.

The Days of Prize Fighting and Cock Fighting Are Numbered.

The Scranton *Times* recently contained the following editorial: Some day there will be no more prize-fighting, cock-fighting, dog or bull fighting, no more war, the brain, brawn, time, money and grounds will be utilized to more humane purposes. In fact a great advance has already been made and many of the brutal sports are prohibited in the United States which flourished in all the states at one time. Out in California there was a great pavilion, near San Francisco, with thousands of seats and dozens of little round, altar-like booths. Thousands of people used to gather in this pavilion, principally on Sundays. They saw rabbits let loose, and after them pups of the greyhound breed. The dogs chased the rabbits and tore them limb from limb. When a particular dog was particularly skillful in chasing and tearing, the screams of the little wooly creatures whose sole defense the Lord has fixed at quick action of legs, were drowned in the cheers of the men and women in the pavilion who had bet on that pup. Did you ever hear the shriek of a rabbit that was caught? Well, it sounds like the scream of a child being strangled. But what does the agony of a live animal amount to? You bet $5 to $4 that the pup "Tra La" will catch him first and first tear out his heart or entrails. You win or lose. Let the rabbit shriek. One day the California Legislature put an end to public gambling, and what occurred? Only a little while ago the ground above mentioned was plowed, later the pavilion torn down, and ground carefully harrowed. Dozens of men were employed to put in cuttings of potatoes. Almost daily the fogs from the ocean came up from the west and moistened this field of men's hopes. Daily the sunshine came and set roots and shoots to growing until now the plants are full eight inches high. How those potatoes do grow! Why, there are going to be hundreds and hundreds of bushels of potatoes, one of the staples of human life, in that field. One of the regular items on the poor man's menu is going to be more plentiful and cheaper. Family after family of the poor are going to be able to live cheaper by reason of that field, have more to eat, have a bit of a let-up in the hard struggle to live, by reason of what's doing under ground in that field. It's all right to have recreation, to have a play time and sport, but not where some human being or animal is to be the victim of suffering or death, to gratify some evil passion of man. Put away the spear and savagery for the pruning knife or the plow.

A Breezy Adventure Novel in the June Lippincott's.

Grace MacGowan Cooke has evolved a tremendously strong plot for her complete novel, "The Royal Line," in the June *Lippincott's*, and in the development thereof she has done full justice to it. The result is one of the most fascinating pieces of fiction which have appeared in a long time. The heroine, Princess Elfrida of Waldavia—a petty kingdom of Europe—has a marriage arranged for her by her councillors, but, to their surprise, she has the temerity to prefer the man of her own choice to the dissolute royal rake they have picked out for her. Plans are promptly laid to prevent her marriage, and when these fail, her enemies are resorted to on both sides and for a time things look black for the royal lovers. But the clouds finally pass by, and their silver lining more than makes up for their previous gloominess. There are many strong scenes in the narrative, and action abounds, yet there is a praise-worthy absence of the flambuoyant, hackneyed episodes which occur in so many romantic novels—such as the duel with swords, in which the hero displays phenomenal fencing ability. The characters are wonderfully well depicted, especially the two leading ones, the Princess Elfrida and her stalwart lover, Marcus of Odensa. *Lippincott's* has seldom, if ever, printed a better novelette.

There are a number of enticing short stories also in this number. "The Mollycoddle," by Augusta Kortrecht; "A Desperate Character", by Owen Oliver; "Temperament," by Eleanor Mercein Kelly; "And Away They Galloped Together," by Will Levington Comfort; "Some Spoons and a Dog," by Alice Louise Lee; "The Truth, the Whole Truth," by Thomas L. Mason; and "That Denied 'Giftie," by Mella Russell McCallum, are among the most noteworthy. Another posthumous paper by "Ouida," the famous novelist, who died not long ago, is an interesting feature. It is entitled "Love Versus Avarice," and is a frank analysis of the causes which make for social evil. Other interesting articles on timely subjects will be found in the department "Ways of the Hour," and there is the usual complement of jokes, jingles, and anecdotes in "Walnuts and Wine." The other magazines will be hard put to it to excel the June *Lippincott's* in point of interest.

REDUCED RATES TO GETTYSBURG.

Dedication Regular Army Monument.

On Monday, May 31, Memorial Day, the monument to the regular army engaged in the battle of Gettysburg will be dedicated on the Battlefield by the United States Government. President Taft will participate in the ceremonies.

Excursion tickets to Gettysburg will be sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad from all principal stations May 27 to 30, good to return until June 3, inclusive, at reduced rates.

May 20, 27.

Fijian Fire Walkers.

Those who witnessed the coronation procession will doubtless recollect a small group of copper-colored soldiers with bare legs and outstanding hair innocent of covering. These strange people—Fijians—and their ancient ceremony of the Vilavilairevo, or fire walking, were the subject of a paper read by W. L. Allardyce, C. M. G., at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute recently. Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith presided.

The ceremony of fire walking, Mr. Allardyce explained, is performed by a certain tribe at the Island of Bega, and originated in a legend that in reward for having spared the life of a man he had dug out of the ground, one Tui Qualita was invested with the power of being able to walk over red-hot stones without being burned. An earth oven is made and filled with layers of wood and stone. In this a fire is kindled about twelve hours before the fire walking takes places, and, when the hot stones have been exposed by brushing away the charcoal the natives, under the direction of a master of ceremonies, walk over them barefooted.

The temperature at the edge of the oven is about 120 degrees Fahrenheit, while on one occasion, when the thermometer was suspended over the stones, it registered 282 degrees and the solder was melted. Yet, stated Mr. Allardyce, after the ceremony the natives show no signs of the terrible ordeal through which they have gone By means of a number of views the lecturer gave a realistic idea of the ceremony as performed nowadays.

Vice-Admiral Lewis Beaumont described a fire walking ceremony as witnessed by himself. Although those who took part in it showed no signs of discomfort, he remarked that apparently they did not like it over much.

Replying to questions, Mr. Allardyce said the only explanation he could give of the apparent immunity from harm following on the process was that soles of the feet of the natives were hardened to an unusual degree through constant walking on a sandy soil covering coral, which became exceedingly hot under the sun. There was also the element of absolute belief by the natives in the legend that they were proof against fire.—London Standard

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There is at the post-office department at Washington the envelope of a letter which traveled in this way 150,000 miles, and another which came safely through a trip of 125,000 miles. Both are marked and stamped in a way to baffle any except very expert decipherers of puzzles.

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PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS.

[Continued from 1st page]

warrants, or the preserving of the peace.

Any election officer who permits a person to vote at any primary, with the knowledge that such person is not entitled to vote, or refuses to permit any lawfully entitled elector to vote at such primary, with the knowledge that such person is so entitled to vote, or who refuses to permit him to receive the party ballot for which he asks, after having executed the affidavit herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any election officer or clerk who shall be guilty of any wilful fraud in the conduct of his duties at a primary, or who shall make a false return of the votes cast at such primary, or who shall deposit fraudulent ballots in the ballot box, or who shall certify as correct a return of ballots in the ballot box which he knows to have been fraudulently deposited therein, or who shall write false names in the lists of voters for the purpose of concealing the deposit of such fraudulent ballots or of aiding in the perpetration of such fraud, or who shall conspire with others to commit any of the offenses herein mentioned, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both in the discretion of the court.

Except as modified by the terms of this act, election officers shall be subject to the pains and penalties for violations or neglect of their duties at a primary as they are or hereafter may be subject to for violation or neglect of such duties at elections. In all other respects, officers officiating at primaries shall be subject to the pains and penalties provided by law for offenses committed at primaries. The existing laws relating to bribery at primaries shall continue in force, and shall apply to bribery at primaries as provided by this act.

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